

Report of the

**LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANIZATION AND FAO
NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOPS ON FISHING EFFORT
AND CAPACITY ON LAKE VICTORIA (2006)**

Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, 9–10 October 2006

Kisumu, Republic of Kenya, 12–13 October 2006

Mukono, Republic of Uganda, 17–18 October 2006

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the Report of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization and FAO National Stakeholders' Workshops on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria (2006), held in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, from 9 to 10 October 2006; Kisumu, Republic Kenya, from 12 to 13 October 2006; and Mukono, Republic of Uganda, from 17 to 18 October 2006. Donor support for this workshop was provided by Norway (FNOP/INT/108/NOR).

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ABSTRACT

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) and FAO National Stakeholders' Workshops on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria (2006) were held to: (i) develop a shared understanding amongst participants regarding the LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Lake Victoria and its Basin (LVFO RPOA-Capacity) and the use of rights-based management approaches as a vehicle for ensuring the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources; (ii) provide feedback regarding the LVFO RPOA-Capacity as input for the Regional RPOA-Capacity Workshop; (iii) outline steps for the development and implementation of National Plans of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity; and (iv) provide stakeholder-generated advice regarding improving tenure security for fishers on Lake Victoria and its basin to be used at the FAO Regional Workshop on Improving Tenure Security for the Rural Poor (Nakuru, Kenya). The results of the workshops included actions for progressing work on the management of fishing capacity as well as guidance for the development of a LVFO RPOA-Capacity.

This document contains the report of the workshops as well as information provided by the participants. This document and the actions adopted by the workshop participants can serve as a basis for further work aimed at improving regional fisheries management and the management of fishing capacity.

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WORKSHOP 1 – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

INTRODUCTION

1. The Tanzania Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria took place at the Bank of Tanzania Training Institute Mwanza, from 9 to 10 October 2006. The first day of the workshop was devoted to identifying gaps and challenges of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-Fishing Capacity and proposing solutions through group discussions on four specific areas. The second day focused on the presentations and discussion of group findings through a general plenary. Additionally, on the second day the stakeholders including the Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Regional Commissioner Mwanza, Members of Parliament, District Council Chairmen, District Administrators, Fish Processors and fishers were briefed on the RPOA-Capacity. The stakeholders deliberated on the draft RPOA-Capacity and presented their views.

2. The programme for the workshop is attached as Appendix A1. The list of sixty-eight participants who attended the workshop is given in Appendix B1.

OBJECTIVES OF WORKSHOP

3. The main objectives of the Tanzania Workshop were:

- i) To review the draft RPOA-Capacity and identify gaps and propose solutions.
- ii) Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to own and share experience on the management of fishing capacity, identify policy and legal, technical and environmental, Socio-economic and Political challenges and propose solutions
- iii) Identify additional issues that should be incorporated in the RPOA-Capacity to make it more comprehensive.

4. The meeting was preceded by opening prayers from Mr Lameck Mongo and Mr Rashid Hoza. This was followed by self introduction of stakeholders.

Opening remarks by FAO Representative

5. The representative of FAO, Rebecca Metzner, welcomed the stakeholders to the LVFO/FAO Tanzania workshop. She thanked the hosts for the hospitality and warm welcome. She emphasized the importance of the three countries to work together in the management of the fisheries of the lake. She stated that Lake Victoria is inspiring and that she experienced this when she arrived in Mwanza. She highlighted on the objectives of the workshop and stated that the Tanzania workshop was very useful in enriching the regional workshop on capacity scheduled for November 2006. She thanked the stakeholders for coming and urged them to exhaustively present their views and make their contribution.

Opening remarks by LVFO-Deputy Executive Secretary

6. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo thanked the Director of Fisheries for the arrangements and plans for the workshop. He noted that the LVFO Secretariat rarely attends national workshops, but because of the nature of this particular workshop, it was important that the Secretariat attends. He further noted that Lake Victoria is a major asset which is shared and jointly managed; and as such it is prudent to ensure sustainable utilization of its resources. He conveyed the greetings of the Executive Secretary of the LVFO Mr Thomas Maembe.

7. He informed the stakeholders that the fisheries of Lake Victoria have changed since the 1980s when there were no factories today when there are several fish processing plants, in addition the fishery generates about US\$300 from its products that are exported. He noted the need to manage the lake and highlighted on various management measures that are in place such as slot size, minimum mesh size, however managing of

capacity has not been addressed. He provided a background and history of the efforts that have been put in place in addressing the ever increasing capacity on the lake. These efforts have been as a result of the collaboration between the LVFO and FAO which has assisted in establishing a mechanism for the control of fishing capacity.

8. He concluded by acknowledging that the Regional Task Force on RPOA-Capacity which was formed to develop a draft RPOA is now being presented to you stakeholders for consideration. He urged the stakeholders to be transparent and sincere in their deliberations so as to produce a comprehensive workshop report.

Opening remarks by the Director of Fisheries Tanzania

9. The Director of Fisheries Division Tanzania Mr Geoffrey Nanyaro welcomed the stakeholders to the workshop. He noted the importance of the workshop in helping to achieve national aspirations towards a sustainable management of the fisheries of Lake Victoria. He noted that the national contribution from the workshop would help enrich the regional efforts which have produced a document on Regional Plan of Action for Capacity on the lake.

10. He informed the stakeholders about the concerns of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Jakaya Kikwete, that there is need to know the actual fish stock levels so as to be able to determine what should be harvested sustainably.

11. He further noted that, communities riparian to the lake depend on the fishery resources for food, income and employment and it is therefore important to ensure sustainable utilization of the exploited fish stocks.

12. He finally underscored the importance of the both political and technical support from the stakeholders in order to effectively manage fishing capacity of the lake. He urged the stakeholders to come up with issues and suggestions that could generate management decisions to facilitate the implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

Opening speech by the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism

13. The opening speech for the workshop was delivered by the Deputy Minister Natural Resources and Tourism Hon. (MP) Zebida Mhita on behalf of the Minister Hon. (MP) Anthony Dialo. In the speech, the Minister welcomed participants in Mwanza city and wished them a fruitful stay.

14. He thanked the efforts made by Fisheries Division and LVFO in organizing and convening this stakeholders' workshop. He also thanked FAO for funding and providing technical assistance.

15. He noted that the increase in fishing effort and the subsequent decline in fish supply to the Fish Processing establishments needs to be addressed critically.

16. The Hon. Minister recognized the presence of key stakeholders of the workshop and noted the importance of involving these stakeholders in developing RPOA-Capacity for the benefit of the Tanzanian citizens.

17. He underscored the economic benefits of the lake resources not only to the riparian states but also to the neighboring countries and the world at large. The country realized a total of US\$129.3 million generated from the 53 697.95 tonnes of Nile perch fish and fishery products exported in 2005.

18. He reminded the participants on the various problems that the lake still faces. He welcomed the idea of convening this stakeholders' workshop which aimed at providing an opportunity for stakeholders to exchange experience, knowledge and enrich the draft RPOA-Capacity report particularly when the fishery in the lake is facing an increasing fishing effort. That this was also in line with the directive of the LVFO Council of Ministers and the Vision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Fisheries Policy and the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction and Economic growth.

19. He noted that the draft RPOA-Capacity has specific objectives, strategic interventions and specific actions already developed.

20. The Hon. Minister emphasized the need to involve fisher communities in the management of the fishery resources and advised on the development of a model that can be applied in the management of fishing capacity of other water bodies in the country. He further urged the stakeholders to work together for effective implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

21. He urged the participants to consider the opportunity given through this workshop to be very vital and urged them to deliberate very deeply on the issues regarding fishing capacity taking consideration that the fishery resources are not infinite. He also asked them to identify strategies and develop action plans to implement the strategies. He further urged them to take collective actions in implementing the RPOA-Capacity.

22. The Hon. Minister directed the Fisheries Division and TAFIRI to look into the issue of controlling free access into the fishery based on sound scientific findings. He further called on all national and local level leaders to be steadfast in enforcing national laws for a sustainable natural resources and the environment. The fishery resources have to be protected, conserved and properly managed for the present and future generations.

PLENARY PRESENTATIONS

23. The presentations made on the first day were as follows:

Overview of fishing capacity: global perspective

24. Dr Rebecca Metzner, a Fishery Analyst at the FAO headquarters in Rome presented a paper entitled *People and managing fishing capacity: a global overview*. The presentation focused on policy issues, economics of overcapacity, drivers of overcapacity, goals of managing capacity, policies on capacity, technical tools for managing capacity, tools that alter capacity and capacity management and package, balancing rights and responsibilities. The paper then focused on shifting approach to management and gains from managing fishing capacity.

25. The following issues were highlighted:

- i) Economic overcapacity caused by absence of property or user rights as well as high disparities in the demand and supply of fish and fishery products.
- ii) The main drivers of overcapacity include among others open access of a fishery, the need by countries to desire domestic and export revenues and the demand for high profit by fish processing companies.
- iii) The goals of managing capacity include sustainability of stock diversity and social and economic benefits from ecosystem.
- iv) Involvement of stakeholders as a prerequisite to avoid overcapacity and its associated adverse problems.
- v) Lessons from existing international, regional and national policies on the management of fishing capacity.
- vi) The use of available direct and indirect tools that facilitate managing fishing capacity.
- vii) The core problems facing fisheries are the social and economic inefficiencies of fisheries management (users rights) and not overfishing *per se*.
- viii) Developing of programmes that empowers fisher communities and clearly define user rights in fisheries.
- ix) The importance of establishing a co-management regime that enables fishing communities to make decisions on the sustainable use of fishery resources.

Status of fisheries resources and fishing effort on Lake Victoria

26. Dr Oliva Mkumbo, the Senior Scientist of LVFO presented a paper entitled *Status of fisheries resources and fishing effort on Lake Victoria*. The paper covered broadly the socio-economic importance of the lake, stock status, yield estimates, main crafts used in the lake and trends in fishing effort, distribution of fishing gears and their target species.

27. More specifically the paper covered the following issues:

- i) The mean biomass for Nile perch stands at about 820 000 tonnes and dagaa at about 830 000 t;
- ii) The MSY for Nile perch is 230 000 tonnes whereas the MSY for dagaa is 350 000 – 400 000 t;
- iii) The current exploitation rate is about 250 000 tonnes for Nile perch compared to 350 000 tonnes for dagaa;
- iv) The lake sectors are 51 percent for Tanzania, 43 percent for Uganda and 6 percent for Kenya;
- v) The Tanzanian sector of the lake contributes in terms of total lake production 51 percent of Nile perch, 64 percent of dagaa and 42 percent of Nile Tilapia;
- vi) The current CAS data indicate decrease of Nile perch catch compared to 5 years ago;
- vii) Nile perch and dagaa appears to be over-harvested in Emin Pasha, Nyanza and Speke Gulfs;
- viii) There is therefore a need for elimination of destructive gears and methods and selective licensing of large fishing crafts for deeper waters.

Changes in fishing capacity – Tanzania perspective

28. Mr Lameck Mongo, the National Coordinator Implementation of a Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) – Fisheries Management presented a paper that summarized the Frame survey results 2000 to 2006. The paper highlights the trends of fishing effort on the lake.

- i) In the last four years, the number of fishers, crafts and gears has increased from 56 000 in 2000 to 98 000 fishers in 2006, crafts have also increased from 15 000 in 2000 to 30 000 in 2006 and fishing gears have almost doubled in the said period.
- ii) Illegal fishing gears (gillnets of less than 5" and beach seines) have generally increased in numbers, however, gillnets of less than 5" are on the decrease where as beach seines are on the increase.
- iii) The lake's fishery is dominated by gillnets. Gillnets of 5" mesh size has been on the increase.

Background to the production of RPOA document

29. Mr Angelous Mahatane, a member of the Regional Task Force on RPOA presented a background on the production of the RPOA document. In his presentation he noted that the lake is a shared resource and any action in one country for example illegal fishing has negative impacts in the other countries. He reminded the stakeholders that the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries urges countries to manage fishing capacity, requires states to take actions that ensure sustainability of the resources for socio-economic benefits of the fisher communities.

30. He briefly gave a historical efforts directed towards the development of an action plan for control of capacity on the lake. These efforts included a regional workshop which was held in Dar-es-Salaam in December 2005 from which a Regional Task Force was formed. This TF was chaired by Kenya, Uganda provided the Secretary and Tanzania was a member. The product of this TF is a RPOA-Capacity document (Draft) which was prepared through a series of two meetings in Kisumu (Kenya) and Bukoba (Tanzania). The draft RPOA was forwarded to LVFO machinery for approval. The Council of Ministers of the LVFO however directed that the document should first be discussed with stakeholders.

Technical overview of the contents of RPOA-Capacity

31. Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo, the Deputy Executive Secretary LVFO gave a summary of the Draft RPOA document and provided the guidelines on the discussion of the RPOA. He asked the stakeholders to identify gaps in the document and proposed improvements, secondly he urged the stakeholders to identify policy and legal, technical and environmental, socio-economic and political challenges and proposed solutions.

Plenary discussion on the presentations

32. During the discussions the following issues were raised:

- i) Equity: To be considered in the light of the East African Corporation and how these riparian states share the lake.
- ii) Politics: Political commitment for the sustainability of the fishery resources of the lake.
- iii) Research results and findings to be verified by the statutory organs of the LVFO.
- iv) Environmental issues (pollution, siltation/erosion, and wetland encroachment) to be incorporated in the RPOA.
- v) Fishing input quotas (for gears and crafts) to be examined.
- vi) Fish export quotas to be considered.
- vii) Alternative livelihoods to be identified, promoted and strengthened.
- viii) Fish Processors to play a role in the management of fishing capacity.
- ix) Closed seasons and areas to be re-examined and enforced.
- x) NPOA-IUU fishing in Tanzania to be monitored.
- xi) Cross border fishing and fish trade to be regulated.
- xii) Manufacture, importation and distribution of illegal fishing gears specified for Lake Victoria to be controlled.

GROUP DISCUSSION

33. After the presentations, the stakeholders were divided into four groups and each group was asked to identify challenges and propose solutions on the following areas:

- i) Policy and Legal issues of the RPOA-Capacity.
- ii) Technical and environmental concerns of the RPOA-Capacity.
- iii) Socio-economic concerns on the implementation of RPOA-Capacity.
- iv) Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity.

Presentation of group discussions

34. Each group then presented their discussions, the following gaps, challenges and solutions were raised.

i) Policy and legal issues of the RPOA-Capacity

35. Regarding policy and legal issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in Table 1 (Appendix C1). The following were highlighted:

Policy issues

- Lack of regional harmonized policies;
- Lack of harmonized regulations;
- Weak control of fishing access in territorial waters;
- Inadequate public awareness of fisheries policies;
- Insufficient re-investing revenues generated (plough back);
- Strengthening of co-management that involves stakeholders;

- Integrating the fisheries sector with other external sectors (agriculture, forestry, environment, mining, communication and transport).

Legal issues

- Lack of harmonized regulations
- Persistent use of illegal fishing gears and methods
- Non-compliance with agreed regulatory measures
- Illegal cross-border fishing and trade
- Weak monitoring and law enforcement
- Lack of gazetted fish landings and fish spawning/breeding areas

ii) **Technical and environmental concerns of the RPOA-Capacity**

36. Concerning technical and environmental issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in Table 2 (Appendix C1).

Technical issues

- non-inclusion of all partner states (Rwanda and Burundi);
- Unclear strategy on how revenue collected is used for environmental concerns;
- Inadequate personnel to address technical fisheries issues;

Environmental issues

- Environmental issues affecting the fisheries not well articulated in the RPOA-Capacity;
- Transboundary river basin development not included;
- Water abstraction along trans-boundary rivers essential for fish migration omitted;
- Unintegrated environmental laws with fisheries laws;
- Poor enforcement of land use laws that leads to erosion and deforestation;
- Pollution of fish habitat;
- Degradation of wetlands;
- Disposal of plastic materials around the lake and its use for construction of fishers' shelters;
- Lack of proper sanitation at the beaches.

iii) **Socio-economic concerns on the implementation of RPOA-Capacity**

37. Pertaining to socio-economic issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in Table 3 (Appendix C1).

Socio-economic issues

- Absence of regional Policy on social and economic issues;
- Insufficient re-investment of revenues collected from fisheries;
- Poor sanitation;
- Increase in the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and waterborne diseases (Bilharzia);
- Political interference;
- Population increase;
- Security of fishers;
- Poverty eradication among fishers;
- Increased funding of the fisheries sector.

iv) **Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity**

38. With respect to political issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in Table 4 (Appendix C1).

Political issues

- Differing political goals among riparian states;

- Inadequate effort to fight corruption;
- Inadequate commitment of politicians to resolve fishers problems;
- Changing policies with changing political regimes;
- Inadequate public education of fishers;
- Conflict of interest in resource use among different users;
- Lack of alternative livelihood.

THE WAY FORWARD

39. The stakeholders expressed concern on increasing fishing effort between 2000 and 2006 and recommended that a study be conducted to identify the reasons for this increase in fishing effort. Additionally, it should be investigated why the enforcement of closed areas has not been effected.

40. The contents of the table should be finalized and the report of the workshop be forwarded to LVFO and also distributed to the participants.

41. It was also recommended that the stakeholders should be involved in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

42. No other matters were raised.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE TANZANIA STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP

43. This report and its Appendix (consolidated stakeholder inputs) were adopted on 10 October 2006 at the Bank of Tanzania Training Institute (BOT), Mwanza, Tanzania

APPENDIX A1

Programme for Tanzania

Monday 9 October 2006: RPOA overview and issue identification	
08.30–0900	Registration
0900–09.30	Opening Session Welcoming remarks the Host – Director Remarks by FAO Remarks by Executive Secretary – LVFO Official Opening by the Guest of Honour
10.00–11.00	Presentations: Overview of Fishing Capacity – Global Perspective – FAO Changes in Fishing Capacity – Regional Perspective – Senior Scientist, LVFO Changes in Fishing Capacity – National Perspective – NWG Chair – Frame Survey
11.00–11.30	Tea
11.30–12.00	Country Presentation: Developing the RPOA-Capacity – Regional Task Force Member
12.00–12.30	Technical overview of the contents of the RPOA-Capacity – LVFO
12.30–13.00	Plenary - Questions and Discussions
13.00–14.00	Lunch
14.00–15.00	Working Groups Topic 1: Identifying possible policy and legal issues and solutions of the RPOA
15.00–16.00	Working Groups Topic 2: Identifying possible technical challenges, environmental concerns, and solutions of the RPOA-Capacity
16.00–16.30	Tea
16.30–17.30	Working Groups Topic 3: Identifying socio-economic concerns and solutions in implementing the RPOA-Capacity
17.30–18.30	Working Groups Topic 4: Identifying political challenges and solutions of the RPOA-Capacity
18.30	Close of Day
18.30–19.30	Reception - FAO
	Consolidation of Working Groups' Outputs into 4 presentations. – RTF, LVFO and FAO
Tuesday 10 October 2006: Outputs and next steps	
09.00–10.15	Topic 1: Policy and Legal Issues and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
10.15–10.45	Tea
10.45–12.00	Topic 2: Technical Challenges, Environmental Concerns, and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
12.00–13.50	Lunch
14.00–14.30	Topic 3: Socio-economic Concerns and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
15.00–15.30	Topic 4: Political Challenges and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
16.00–16.30	Tea
16.30–17.00	The Way Forward on the RPOA-Capacity - next steps - Additional matters to bring to the attention of the Council of Ministers
17.30–18.00	Closing Session: Summary of Workshop outputs Closing remarks
18.00	Close of Workshop

APPENDIX B1

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APPENDIX C1: Consolidated stakeholder output tables from Tanzania

Table 1. Consolidated report topic 1: Policy and legal issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Policy issues at the regional level			
Control of fishing access in adjacent waters	General policy on cross boarder fishing and trade	There is no harmonized policy regionally. Each country has her own policy, e.g. on fish species for export market	Fishing across the boarder
Physical territorial boundaries	Policy on the foreigner doing fishing in the L. Victoria fishery	In Tanzania Tilapia is absolutely for local consumption while in Uganda and Kenya they export it. This is an incentive for illegal fishing	There should be a common policy that harmonize fisheries, immigration, trade and security issues
Harmonized policy and regulations	Policy on joint research and data sharing amongst the riparian countries	In Tanzania we prohibit illegal exporters while in Uganda and Kenya they accept fish from other countries without legal importation documents	There should policy on data and information sharing among the partner states
Open access	Policy on importation and manufacturing of Fishing gears		There should be a harmonized common policy on investment on fish processing and exports
	Policy on introduction of new fishing gear and crafts		
	Policy on subsidies on fishing gears		
	Policy on limited fish processing capacities		
	Policy regarding closure period of the processing factories (two months)		
Policy issues at the national level			
Open access – control of entry	Control of movements of fishers	At national level we have the policy.	There should a policy that will guide investment on ecologically fragile resources i.e. fisheries
Use of illegal gear	Policy on controlled of fish collection	There is a conflict between fisheries policy and investment policy in the fisheries sector. Sometimes the fisheries projects are approved by the Tanzania Investment Center without consultation with Fisheries Administration	
Free movement from one jurisdiction to another	Policy to establish		
Law enforcement and compliance, e.g. mesh size regulation	Policy on plough back revenue to the communities		
Weak extension services			
Monitoring control and surveillance			
Policy issues at the community level			
Lack of awareness(fisheries policy and regulation)	Policy on resource ownership	Does not exist - only implementing the National policy	Issues related to co-management have been well elaborated in the 1997 fisheries policy
Free movement from one jurisdiction to another	Policy on community involvement on environmental issues		Incentive to BMUs
Legal issues at the regional level			
Law and regulations are not harmonized	Arrest and court prosecution of culprits	There is no harmonized legal system regionally except the bun of trawler boats.	Non compliance on implementation of the agreed regulatory measures, e.g. slot size 5 inches mesh size

	Licensing of fishers from partner states	Legal issues differ from one country to another.	Illegal cross boarder fishing
	Dishonest fish processors and traders	There are no restrictions to the number of fishing vessels, fishing gears and fishers.	Legal mesh size for dagaa fishing should be resolved, e.g. Tanzania 10 mm, Kenya and Uganda 5 mm and for Nile perch: TZ 6 inches, others 5 inches
		Closed season for dagaa is applicable in Kenya only but not in Tanzania and Uganda.	Harmonization of legislations as regards co-management
			Unharmonized regulatory measures, e.g. closed seasons for dagaa fishery
			Harmonization in the export of the specified species (a drive for illegal fishing and across the boarder illegal trade).
Legal issues at the national level			
Gazette	Complicated licensing mechanism/protocol	There are legal systems	Fisheries legislation prohibits import, manufacture, sell, use and possession of only monofilament and beach seine nets. It does not provide for other illegal gears (It leads to the Republic loosing court cases)
Free movement from one jurisdiction to another			The role of private sector is not clearly defined
Legal issues at the community level			
Community empowerment	Community empowerment in prosecution	There is no By-law concerning conservation at the community level, the Fisheries Act and Regulations are used	Enforcement of laws to curb Encroachment of islands by fishers leading to environmental degradation
Single biggest policy and legal impediments			
Open access	Lack of political will and free access	Lack of political will	The three states are at different levels of economic, political and social development
Weak MCS		Divergent of National policies	
Political will at national level		Inadequate human, financial, and material resources	
Equity			
Harmonization of by-laws and regulation			
Weak MCS systems			
Who can solve the challenge?			
Efforts to be consolidated (Stake holders in collaboration with managers and researcher)	The Government	Communities	The three partner states
Integrating with various sectors which use water or have effect in water resources, e.g. environment, agriculture, water, forestry etc.		Local and Central government	
		Legislative Assembly and East African Community Authority.	
		LVFO	
Who should be involved?			
All stakeholders-(fishers, traders, processors, managers, researchers exporters etc)	All the stakeholders, beginning the fishing communities to the Central Governments	Communities	All parties at all levels
		Local and Central government	
		Legislative Assembly and East African Community Authority.	
		LVFO	

Table 2. Consolidated report topic 2: Technical and environmental issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Technical and environmental issues at the regional level			
Environmental issues are not well articulated in the RPOA-Capacity	Trans boundary river basin development	Sedimentation resulting from agricultural activities/practices around the Lake	Different institutional arrangement in partner states
	Water abstraction along trans boundary rivers	Excessive use of water for hydroelectric power	
	Non inclusion of all partner states in the L. Victoria basin (e.g. Rwanda, Burundi on water hyacinth)		
Technical and environmental issues at the national level			
There should be a clear strategy on how the government is investing back the revenue collected to environmental concerns	Uncoordinated ministerial use of wetland recourse in agriculture/fisheries	Poor enforcement of land use laws, e.g. building of houses within 60 meters from the shore and other human activities	Un-harmonized laws governing environment and technical issue related to fisheries
	Poor agricultural and husbandry practices		
	Insufficient qualified manpower		Inadequate staff to address technical and environmental issues
Technical and environmental issues at the community level			
Pollution, siltation, uncontrolled disposal of polyethylene papers/bags, degradation of wetlands – use of rafts on river mouths and breeding habitats	Use of plastics as marker buoys, ropes, sinkers	Use of plastic materials for construction of shelters by fishers, use of monofilament nets and use of plastic bottles as buoys	
	- Failure to understand the effect of effluence discharge into the lake - Habit of fisher and communities to defecation on fishing crafts polluting the environment	There is a lack of toilets in the beaches and in the fishing vessels and if present, there is a direct disposal of the human excretes (No treatment measures)	- Lack of community responsibility in addressing issues related to environment - Poor mentality concept among fisher communities as regards to environmental and development issues (misuse of incomes generated from fishing activities) NB. no reinvestment
Integration of other sectors is not explicitly articulated, e.g. forestry, agriculture, mining, livestock, education, water, security/immigration and communication/transport	- Cultivation of wetlands and along the shoreline - Encroachment close shore areas for cultivation - Tree cutting in fishing area/camp particularly in fishing camps in L. Victoria Islands - Collection of fingerlings of Clarias as bait	- Land clearance for fishing camping sites which results to soil erosion and destruction of fish breeding sites - Destruction of wetlands in search of live baits for Nile perch	Institutional arrangement is not well defined.
		Poor processing technology leads to scavenging eg by birds	- High fish post harvest losses - Poor fishing technologies
		Movements of boats and gears from one beach to another may be the cause of contamination, e.g. Caring water hyacinth from one place to another	
	Failure to identify poison fish	Fishing by Using chemicals and poison may cause pollution	
The two most important technical and environmental issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity?			
Clear strategies to plow-back resources to control environmental degradation	Collection of fingerlings of Clarias as bait		
		Sedimentation resulting from agricultural practices	

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
		Poor law enforcement on land Act especially provisions on 60 m green belt around the Lake	
Integrating different sectors			Adequate awareness programmes to stake holders at all levels arrangement at regional level
			Harmonization of institutional arrangement at Regional level
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?			
All stakeholders – managers, Researchers and Users at regional, National and community level	All stakeholders, from the grass root to the Central Government	- Communities - Policy-makers - Politicians	All stakeholders in the partner states
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?			
Government at national level- using the communities	The Government	- Communities - Policy makers - Politicians	All stakeholders in the partner states

Table 3. Consolidated report topic 3: Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level			
Same as national level issues	Export trade	No common regional policy concerning social-economic issues to fisher communities	Lack of institutional cooperation/ co ordination
	Price of fish		Difference in common interest within the partner - state as regards to the resource use and conservation
			Political will
Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level			
Rural – urban migration bringing echoes in towns as many young people are in towns un-employed and rural areas are left with old-people	Political concerns	Uneven distribution of health services	No ploughing back of revenues to the source where revenue is generated
Unplanned settlements resulting to poor sanitation and eruption of diseases	Export trade of fish and fish products		Awareness and appreciation on the role of community participation
Free movement from one landing to another – result to increase in HIV/AIDS	Price of fish	No commercial services rendered to fisher communities, e.g. banking facilities	Political interference/ intervention
Inadequate integration of development activities in the lake basin area			Lack of institutional cooperation /co-ordination
Deforestation			
Rural – urban migration bringing echoes in towns as many young people are n towns un-employed and rural areas are left with old-people			
Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level			
Poverty	Reduction of fishing fleet/ capacity	Poor income savings culture	Poverty
Increasing population	Limiting access to the lake fishery		Lack of knowledge as regards to financial management
Reduced ability of the community to meet the cost of health, education, transport etc.	Removal of subsidies in the fishery	Inadequate health facilities	Poor linkage between financial institutions and fisher communities
Health problems- water borne diseases, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS – encouraging use of illegal gears	Increasing taxes/fees/licence fees	Poor marketing system (inadequate weighing system, uncontrolled price system)	There are no banking facilities and services
Reduced ability of the community to meet the cost of health, education, transport etc	Reduction of fishing fleet/ capacity	Poor accessibility eg. Roads and communication systems.	Not empowered to handle economic returns from the fisheries
Over-dependency on the fisheries resources		Poor governance	HIV/AIDS
Ignorance			Greediness
Poverty			
Encouraging use of illegal gears			
Conflict in resource use			
The two most important socio-economic issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity			
Poverty	Reduction of fishing fleet/ capacity	Health services to fisher communities	Poverty
Population increase	Limiting access to the lake fishery	Security to fisher communities	HIV/AIDS should be given priority in the fisher community
Are these items currently in the RPOA-Capacity?			
Not all of them, e.g. health issues	Yes	No	They are not

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?			
All stakeholders – regional, national to community level institutions		Communities	All stakeholders
		Local and central government	
		LVFO	
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?			
Government through community involvement	Counsellors	Local and central government	All Parties involved
	Members of Parliament		
	Local Government		

Table 4. Consolidated report topic 4: Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level			
To implement the RPOA-Capacity in harmony	Ministers, Parliamentarians in the East African Community will find it difficult to address RPOA-Capacity issues during their parliamentary meetings	Different political goals within riparian states	Political manipulation for country gain/personal gain
Ear-marking territorial boundaries			Insufficient information channelling to decision makers and poor advice to politicians
Misinformation of politicians (to the communities or sector staff to the politicians)			
Inadequate commitment of the politicians			
Inter-state border conflicts			
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level			
Multi-party-People are taking advantage of multiparty at different levels to create differences	Ministers and Parliamentarians will find it difficult to address questions regarding RPOA-Capacity during parliamentary sessions	Inadequate effort to fight corruption	Changes in political regimes
Public awareness			Wrong interpretations of legislation
Vested interests amongst politicians			Politicians want to win the people by allowing wrongdoing by communities
Conflicting interests in resource use			Political manipulation for personal gain
Lack of alternative livelihood			
To implement the RPOA-Capacity in harmony			
Lack of advocacy			
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level			
Multi-party-People are taking advantage at different levels to create differences	Counsellors and parliamentarians may lose their positions if the fishers/traders are not aware of the impacts of RPOA-Capacity	Political interference in the law enforcement	Local governments do not recognize co-management
Lack of political support from members of the parliament especially during election period		Community negligence on fisheries laws	Political sabotage by the politicians especially during elections
Vested interests amongst politicians		Politicians are not ready to reveal the realities	Lack of political will by some leaders
Public awareness		Less political commitment to the implementation of the election manifesto	
Lack of alternative livelihood			
Political commitment at grassroots level			
The two most important political issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity			
Institute Political commitment and will	Trans border fish trade and smuggling	Political interference.	Adequate awareness to politicians and decision makers
Multi-partism	Trans boundary development within the basin	Less political interference	Strengthen cross boarder meeting among the districts
Are these already in the draft RPOA-Capacity?			
Not explicitly articulated	Trans boundary development within the basin	No	Not exhaustively
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?			

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Fishers, traders politicians and technicians (managers and the researchers)	All stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs, Researchers, Civil Societies, Councillors, Parliamentarians, Local and Central Government leaders)		All stakeholders
		Community	
		Politicians	
		Local government	
		Central government	
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?			
All stakeholders and technicians	Central Government	Central government	Same stakeholders
		Local government	

WORKSHOP 2 – REPUBLIC OF KENYA

INTRODUCTION

1. The Kenya National Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria took place at the Imperial Hotel, Kisumu from 12th–13th October 2006. The first day of the workshop was devoted to identifying gaps and challenges of RPOA-Capacity and proposing solutions through group discussions on four specific areas. The second day focused on the presentations and discussion of group findings through a general plenary. The stakeholders deliberated on the draft RPOA-Capacity and proposed issues which were not included before adopting the document.

2. The programme for the workshop is attached as Appendix A2. The list of participants is given in Appendix B2.

OBJECTIVES OF WORKSHOP

3. The main objectives of the Kenya Workshop were:

- i) Review the draft RPOA-Capacity and identify gaps and propose solutions.
- ii) Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to own and share experience on the management of fishing capacity, identify policy and legal, technical and environmental, socio-economic and political challenges and propose solutions.
- iii) Identify additional issues that should be incorporated in the RPOA-Capacity to make it more comprehensive.

OPENING SESSION

4. The meeting was preceded by opening prayers from Pastor Gilbert Angienda of OSIENALA, Kisumu. This was followed by self introduction of stakeholders.

Opening remarks by FAO Representative

5. The representative of FAO, Dr Rebecca Metzner, welcomed the stakeholders to the LVFO/FAO Kenya workshop. She thanked the hosts for the hospitality and warm welcome. She emphasized the importance of the three countries to work together in the management of the fisheries of the lake. She stated that Lake Victoria is inspiring and that she experienced this when she arrived in Kisumu. She highlighted on the objectives of the workshop and stated that the National workshop was very useful in enriching the regional workshop on capacity scheduled for November 2006. She thanked the stakeholders for coming and urged them to exhaustively present their views and make their contribution.

Opening remarks by LVFO – Deputy Executive Secretary

6. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo, thanked the Director of Fisheries, Kenya, for the arrangements and plans for the workshop. He noted that the LVFO Secretariat rarely attends national workshops, but because of the nature of this particular workshop, it was important that the Secretariat attends.

7. The Deputy Executive Secretary brought greetings from the Executive Secretary and Stakeholders in the Mwanza Workshop. He emphasized the commitment and seriousness showed by the East African Partner States right from the grassroots to the Policy level on the management of the Lake.

8. He stated that there have been many achievements that we must be proud of, as very few countries with shared lakes have a shared vision and a management plan as we have in the region. The legal

framework has been improved and harmonized. He underlined the decisions already undertaken by the Partner States; such as, the mesh size regulations, types of gears to be used, and the slot size.

9. He further said that there still remained many challenges that needed to be addressed if the Lake is to be managed sustainably and if people are to continue depending on the Lake. He stressed that as a region we have agreed to handle issues together on the management of the Lake Victoria fisheries and sustainable development of the lake basin. He emphasised that it is not possible to expand the fisheries of Lake Victoria which is shrinking due to decreasing water levels.

10. He thanked the Republic of Kenya for the extent that they have embraced community participation in the management of the Lake asset acknowledging that it is only through the owners and beneficiaries of this asset that we can manage the lake. He concluded by saying that all of us should put our heads together to handle the challenges currently facing us and see how to tackle them with one vision.

Opening remarks by the Guest of Honour

11. The Guest of Honour and also the Acting Director of Fisheries Kenya Mr. Bernard Ayugu, welcomed the stakeholders to the workshop. He noted the importance of the workshop in helping to achieve national aspirations towards a sustainable management of the fisheries of Lake Victoria. He noted that the national contribution from the workshop would help enrich the regional efforts which have produced a document on Regional Plan of Action for Capacity on the lake.

12. He thanked FAO and LVFO for their technical and financial support in the process of developing the RPOA-Capacity.

13. He further noted that, communities riparian to the lake depend on the fishery resources for food, income and employment and it is therefore important to ensure sustainable utilization of the exploited fish stocks.

14. He cited a practical example in Kenya of the negative impacts of overfishing in Lake Naivasha in the late 90s when the fishery faced an imminent collapse if not only for the quick and timely decision to impose a total ban on fishing movement and trade on fish caught from the lake.

15. Finally, the Acting Director concluded that from the Naivasha experience, Kenya is clearly aware that fishing over capacity can lead to reduced economic returns on investment, decline in resources and in the quality of life of fishers.

PLENARY PRESENTATIONS

16. The five plenary presentations made were as follows:

Overview of fishing capacity: global perspective by FAO

17. Dr Rebecca Metzner, a Fishery Analyst at the FAO Headquarters in Rome presented a paper entitled *People and managing fishing capacity: a global overview*. The presentation focused on Policy issues, economics of overcapacity, drivers of overcapacity, goals of managing capacity, policies on capacity, technical tools for managing capacity, tools that alter capacity and capacity management and package, balancing rights and responsibilities. The paper then focused on shifting approach to management and gains from managing fishing capacity.

18. The following issues were highlighted:

- i) Economic overcapacity caused by absence of property or user rights as well as high disparities in the demand and supply of fish and fishery products;

- ii) The main drivers of overcapacity include among others open access of a fishery, the need by countries to desire domestic and export revenues and the demand for high profit by fish processing companies;
- iii) The goals of managing capacity include sustainability of stock diversity and social and economic benefits from ecosystem;
- iv) Involvement of stakeholders as a prerequisite to avoid overcapacity and its associated adverse problems;
- v) Lessons from existing international, regional and national policies on the management of fishing capacity;
- vi) The use of available direct and indirect tools that facilitate managing fishing capacity;
- vii) The core problems facing fisheries are the social and economic inefficiencies of fisheries management (users rights) and not overfishing per se;
- viii) Developing of programmes that empowers fisher communities and clearly define user rights in Fisheries;
- ix) The importance of establishing a co-management regime that enables fishing communities to make decisions on the sustainable use of fishery resources.

Status of fisheries resources and fishing effort on Lake Victoria

19. Dr Oliva Mkumbo, the Senior Scientist of LVFO presented a paper entitled *Status of fisheries resources and fishing effort on Lake Victoria*. The paper covered broadly the socio-economic importance of the lake, stock status, yield estimates, main crafts used in the lake and trends in fishing effort, distribution of fishing gears and their target species.

20. More specifically, the paper covered the following issues:

- iv) The mean biomass for Nile perch stands at about 820 000 tonnes and dagaa at about 830 000 tonnes.
- v) The MSY for Nile perch is 230 000 tonnes whereas the MSY for dagaa is 350 000 – 400 000 tonnes.
- vi) The current exploitation rate is about 250 000 tonnes for Nile perch compared to 350 000 tonnes for dagaa.
- vii) The lake sectors are 51 percent for Tanzania, 43 percent for Uganda and 6 percent for Kenya.
- viii) The Kenyan sector of the lake contributes in terms of total lake production 20 percent of Nile perch, 17 percent of dagaa and 20 percent of Nile tilapia.
- ix) The current CAS data indicate decrease of Nile perch catch compared to 5 years ago.
- x) Nile perch and dagaa appears to be over-harvested in Emin Pasha, Nyanza and Speke Gulfs.
- xi) There is therefore a need for elimination of destructive gears and methods and selective licensing of large fishing crafts for deeper waters.
- xii) The number of gillnets on the lake has continued to increase which is a manifestation of an increase of fishing effort.
- xiii) The number of crafts using motor has continued to increase, an indication that more crafts are plying far offshore waters especially in the Nile perch fishery.
- xiv) A large number of illegal mesh sizes of gillnets ranging from 2.5 to 4.5 inches, illegal beach seines still persist in the lake.
- xv) There is growing use of monofilament gillnets.
- xvi) The majority of fishing crafts use paddles which limits their fishing range and result in local overfishing in shallow inshore areas.
- xvii) The Nile perch fishery in particular is the main target of gillnets, beach seines and longlines.

Changes in fishing capacity – Kenya view point

21. Mr. P. M. Nzungi, the National and Regional Chairman of Frame Survey presented a paper that summarized the Frame survey results 2000 to 2006. The paper highlights the trends of fishing effort on the lake.

22. Frame surveys have been carried out in Lake Victoria biannually since 2000 using regionally harmonized methodologies to determine trends in effort under the following parameters:

- i) the number of fishers and fish landing sites;
- ii) facilities at the landing sites;
- iii) the types, numbers and sizes of fishing crafts and their mode of propulsion;
- iv) the number, types and size of fishing gears and the fish species targeted to provide information to guide development and management of the fishery.

23. From the results of these frame surveys the following conclusions and recommendations were made:

- i) An increase in the number of fishing crafts and fishers was observed indicating increased fishing effort. A significant increase in the number of motorized fishing crafts was observed.
- ii) There was a general increase in the number of gillnets over the last six years, implying increase in fishing effort but the increase was mainly in the legal mesh sizes.
- iii) The number of the beach seines, which are illegal, declined steadily over the years as a result of the management measures in place.
- iv) Longline hooks showed an upward trend over the last six years while small seine nets for *Rastrineobola argentea* (Omena) seemed to have stabilized at just over three thousand units.

24. In order to address the increase in fishing effort, the following actions were recommended:

- i) New entry of crafts and fishers should be controlled;
- ii) Unregistered and/or unlicensed fishing crafts and fishers should be removed from the fisheries;
- iii) The attitude of licensing authorities in the fisheries sector of increasing the number of fishers and crafts to increase revenue collection should be discouraged to control fishing effort and enhance sustainable fisheries exploitation;
- iv) Options for alternative livelihood the fishers should be assessed and developed.

25. The use of illegal fishing gears is still rampant in the lake and efforts to remove them should be stepped up. To achieve this it is recommended that:

- i) strategy of involving communities in combating illegal fishing by engaging them in policing of the resource should be strengthened;
- ii) local authorities at the village and BMU levels should take the lead in prohibiting illegal fishing and fishing gears in their respective villages;
- iii) taxes on legal fishing gears and materials should be reduced to promote compliance;
- iv) awareness raising programmes targeting fishing communities through different mass media, e.g. radios, TV, posters and public rallies should be strengthened;
- v) the Fisheries laws should be amended to provide for confiscation of illegal gears and materials at all levels, i.e. importation, manufacture, transportation, sale and use in fishing.

26. The effects of the longline hooks and gillnets in the Lake Victoria fisheries should be investigated.

27. There is need to establish the level of optimal fishing effort that marches the available stocks in order to guide regulation of effort. This could be achieved by analyzing the results of Frame Surveys together with those of related surveys such as catch assessment, trawl and hydro-acoustics.

28. Considering insufficient human and financial resources the BMUs should be continued and strengthened to facilitate the management and development of the fisheries resources.

Background to the production of RPOA-Capacity

29. Mr J. Kariuki, Assistant Director of Fisheries and Regional Chairman of the RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria gave a background on the process of developing the RPOA-Capacity.

30. He referred to the COFI Session of 1997 which requested FAO to address the issue of fishing capacity in the world fisheries. In pursuit to this request, FAO organized a technical working group (TWG) to investigate on the issues. The outcomes were followed by subsequent FAO meetings, which agreed, on the development of International Plan of Action on the management of fishing capacity (IPOA – Capacity) as a voluntary arrangements under FAO, and was elaborated within the framework of CCRF Article 2 (d) and Article 3.

31. The process to develop a Regional Plan of Action on the management of fishing capacity (RPOA-Capacity) for Lake Victoria, started when the FAO in collaboration with LVFO decided to hold an FAO/LVFO Regional Technical Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria in Dar es Salaam Conference Centre from 12 to 14 December 2005.

32. Several observations and views regarding status of Lake Victoria fisheries were floated and they generated major questions on the way forward. Through the objectives of the workshop, among the major issues, the following issues and aspects were identified:

- i) need to take measures for ensuring long-term sustainable utilization of the fishery resources of Lake Victoria;
- ii) need to identify the importance of managing fishing capacity in the lake and discuss strategies that may be applied to reduce fishing capacity;
- iii) desire of Partner States to develop and agree on mechanisms for assessing overall capacity on the entire lake and to highlight the linkages between the management of fishing effort, capacity, and concomitant illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- iv) that the results of the workshop included actions for progressing work on the management of fishing capacity as well as guidance for the development of a Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria;
- v) need to develop and agree on mechanisms for assessing overall capacity on the entire lake;
- vi) importance of making use of the scientific information existing and to call upon managers to collaborate with researchers to find the best solutions to deal with overcapacity in Lake Victoria;
- vii) need to develop a mechanism to determine optimum levels of catch and effort to produce optimal yields and economic benefits without affecting long-term production.

33. The Partner States of Lake Victoria have endorsed the CCRF and have a desire to develop and implement a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-Capacity for Lake Victoria. It was the directive of the last Regular Session of the Council of Ministers held in June 2006 that the Stakeholders get involved in the process and endorse the RPOA-Capacity.

34. He concluded that the output of this Workshop and the report will be considered by the Workshop; and subsequently the RPOA-Capacity will be submitted to the Special Session of Council of Ministers in January 2007 for endorsement.

Technical overview of the contents of RPOA-Capacity

35. Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo, the Deputy Executive Secretary LVFO gave a summary of the Draft RPOA document and provided the guidelines on the discussion of the RPOA. He asked the stakeholders to identify gaps in the document and propose improvements, secondly he urged the stakeholders to identify Policy and Legal, Technical and environmental/ecosystem, Socio-economic and Political challenges and propose feasible solutions for the way forward.

Plenary discussion on the presentations

36. During the discussions the following issues were raised:

- i) How the RPOA and CCRF will be implemented;
- ii) Young juvenile fish being used as bait which affects biodiversity;
- iii) There is need to open the border points for trade;
- iv) Need to diversify into other activities such as fish farming (alternative livelihoods);
- v) Need for a Code of safety for fishing operations;
- vi) Conflict resolutions around the lake;
- vii) The need to translate the CCRF and RPOA into local language;
- viii) Need to control number of foreigners in fishing zones;
- ix) Need for conservation of forests for timber;
- x) Need for capacity building for fishers;
- xi) Strengthening fishers' cooperatives;
- xii) Joint patrols between Fisheries Department, BMUs and Security officers;
- xiii) Credit facilitation to fishers to reduce poverty;
- xiv) Dissemination of information up to the grassroots, using media;
- xv) Set up equitable quarters of fish for local and export markets.

PRESENTATION OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS

37. Each group presented their discussions, issues and solutions that were identified and these are given in Appendix D2 (Tables 1-4).

THE WAY FORWARD

38. The stakeholders expressed concern on increasing fishing effort between 2000 and 2006. The way forward and solutions to the problems are as indicated in Table I.

39. The contents of the table should be finalized and the report of the workshop be forwarded to LVFO and also distributed to the participants.

40. It was also recommended that the stakeholders should be involved in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE KENYA NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP

41. This report and its Appendix (consolidated stakeholder inputs) were adopted on 13 October 2006 at the Imperial Hotel, Kisumu, Kenya.

Table I: Identified issues and proposed solutions from the group presentations and discussions

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Security issues	Joint patrol with Security, Community and Fisheries Department
	Breeding grounds: These should be demarcated.
	Donors should channel their concerns through BMUs and relevant departments; streamlining donor funding mechanism to fishers to achieve intended objectives
	Harmonization of closed seasons for Omena in the Region.
Environmental issues	Mbita causeway: major cause of environmental problems in the Gulf. Need for replacement of the causeway with a flyover.
	Universities and Research institutions should fit in researching and providing the information of concerns to the public.
	Enhancement of forestation programmes, Government provide financial and technical support to the subsector.
	Control solid and liquid wastes into the lake (Eutrophication in the Nyanza Gulf).
	Preservation of wetlands.
Socio-economic issues	Cold Storage facilities or ice boxes should be installed at beaches to assist fresh fish handling before sale.
	Establishment of health services at beaches.
	Streamline Marketing Channels that reduces exploitation of fishers by the Co-operatives.
	Enforce Age limit be set to exclude children (child labour), follow up action by BMUs.
	Rural Electrification to beaches (roads + electricity). Train people in harnessing the solar and wind power.
	Financial and credit services, savings –Encourage fishers to have a saving culture.
	Receding Lake level should be seriously addressed at national and regional level to preserve the natural inshore habitats and ensure water supply for future generations.
	Streamlining operations of fishers co-operative societies.
	Institutional collaboration.
	HIV AIDs and other diseases such as malaria, TB and Bilharzia.
Political issues	Researchers to work together with BMUs for better inclusion.
	Conflict resolution.
	Policies formulated by technocrats should be ratified by politicians at National and Regional level.
Other issues	Create channels for sensitizing the MPs and Councillors on their roles for effective participation in the management of the Lake.
	Need to have actors that can lobby for better budgets (development partners and even government to lobby).
	Capacity building for fishers.
	The people going to work with RPOA include BMUs from the grass root up to the Policy level.
	Awareness creation for the stakeholders and the general public for conservation and sustainability of resources and also economic gains.
	Mainstreaming gender; there must be affirmative action. Available Indigenous knowledge the fishers should be captured documented and utilized in management and safety of fishers around the lake.

APPENDIX A2

Programme for Kenya

Thursday 12 October 2006: Overview and issue identification	
08.30–09.00	Registration
09.00–09.30	Opening Session Welcoming remarks the Host – Ag Assistant Director of Fisheries, Western Kenya Remarks by FAO Remarks by Executive Secretary – LVFO Official Opening by the Guest of Honour
10.00–11.00	Presentations: Overview of Fishing Capacity – Global Perspective - FAO Changes in Fishing Capacity – Regional Perspective – Senior Scientist, LVFO Changes in Fishing Capacity – National Perspective – NWG Chair – Frame Survey
11.00–11.30	Tea
11.30–12.00	Country Presentation: Developing the RPOA-Capacity – Regional Task Force Member
12.00–12.30	Technical overview of the contents of the RPOA-Capacity – LVFO
12.30–13.00	Plenary – Questions & Discussions
13.00–14.00	Lunch
14.00–15.00	Working Groups Topic 1: Identifying possible policy and legal issues and solutions of the RPOA
15.00–16.00	Working Groups Topic 2: Identifying possible technical challenges, environmental concerns, and solutions of the RPOA-Capacity
16.00–16.30	Tea
16.30–17.30	Working Groups Topic 3: Identifying socio-economic concerns and solutions in implementing the RPOA-Capacity
17.30–18.30	Working Groups Topic 4: Identifying political challenges and solutions of the RPOA-Capacity
18.30	Close of Day
18.30–19.30	Reception – FAO
	Consolidation of Working Groups' Outputs into 4 presentations. – RTF, LVFO & FAO
Friday 13 October 2006: Outputs and next steps	
09.00–10.15	Topic 1: Policy and Legal Issues and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
10.15–10.45	Tea
10.45–12.00	Topic 2: Technical Challenges, Environmental Concerns, and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
12.00–13.50	Lunch
14.00–14.30	Topic 3: Socio-economic Concerns and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
15.00–15.30	Topic 4: Political Challenges and Solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
16.00–16.30	Tea
16.30–17.00	The Way Forward on the RPOA-Capacity – Next Steps - Additional matters to bring to the attention of the Council of Ministers
17.30–18.00	Closing Session: Summary of Workshop outputs Closing remarks
18.00	Close of Workshop

APPENDIX B2

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APPENDIX C2

Opening Speech by Mr. B.K. Ayugu, Ag. Director of Fisheries during the Stakeholders National Consultative Workshop on RPOA–Capacity for Lake Victoria Held at Imperial Hotel, Kisumu, 12 to 13 October 2006

FAO Representative
 Representative of LVFO Executive Secretary
 All Heads of government Departments and Parastatals
 Members of Non-Governmental Organizations
 Representatives of the fishing communities and BMUs
 Representatives of Fish Processors fish traders and CBOs
 Ladies and Gentlemen

I have great pleasure to take this opportunity to welcome all the participants at this important national workshop on Regional Plan of Action on the Management of Fishing Capacity for Lake Victoria (RPOA-Capacity). This workshop is planned with an intention of studying, consulting, discussing and agreeing on the draft document on RPOA-Capacity for the management of fishing capacity in Lake Victoria which was prepared by Regional Task Force through assistance of FAO and LVFO Secretariat.

I would wish to thank the FAO, the LVFO, for the efforts they have taken to financially and technically support this process, the three national consultations in the three Partner States which will culminate to a regional workshop early next month. Let me also thank and commend the members of the RTF and the staff of the LVFO Secretariat for their good work and commitment in preparing the draft RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria, which forms the basis of this workshop.

Fisheries management which touches on the management of fishing capacity, I would wish to inform you that Kenya joins the larger global team of other members of the UN and FAO to uphold the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). In this regard, I am happy to state that Kenya is an active member of FAO and LVFO and has actively participated in the activities of the two institutions including participating in difficult decision-making processes. Against this background, we have an obligation to uphold the nature, scope, objectives and principles of fisheries management as envisaged in the FAO–CCRF.

In Kenya has good practical experience on the negative impacts fishing overcapacity is likely to have in a fishery through case study of Lake Naivasha fishery. Overcapacity in Lake Naivasha fishery during the years of late 90s towards 2000 (21st Century) had a devastating effect because the fishery almost faced an imminent collapse if it were not for the quick decision and action to slap a fishing ban and prohibiting movement and trade in fish caught from the lake.

The fishery of the lake had its upper limits beyond which fishing returns would turn uneconomical and failure to control the effort may result to serious degradation of the environment as well as the collapse of the fishery.

We are therefore aware that the negative impacts this thing termed fishing capacity can have on a fishery are likely to have serious and disturbing effects on the livelihoods of the bonfide fishers, traders, processors, employees in the fish industry including their dependants if left unchecked.

We are aware that Lake Victoria fishery supports over 700,000 persons both directly and indirectly. In this regard, my biggest concern and question I would like all of us to ask ourselves is: If today

the fishery of Lake Victoria collapses because of overcapacity, what will happen to all the people whose livelihoods directly and indirectly depend on the lake?

It is therefore important that as a country we are clearly aware that “fishing overcapacity” leads to reduced returns on investment, resources, and a decline in the quality of life of fishers. It is also established that overcapacity comprises a wide range of such excessive fishing capacity and effort that undermine the efforts to sustainably manage and conserve fish stocks in capture fisheries and may result to total collapse of fisheries or seriously impair efforts to rebuild stocks that have already been depleted.

In this context, we as sole beneficiaries of the fisheries resources are convinced that management of fishing capacity contributes to sustainable fish stocks and ensures greater stock density, diversity and optimum socio-economic benefits; and therefore it should be our obligation to have a strong desire to prevent overcapacity and to bring existing capacity in line with existing stocks.

We need to acknowledge the major challenge facing Lake Victoria during the last decade has been the decline of fish stocks evidenced by reduction in fishermen catches and intensive use of undersize gears. This overfishing was brought about by the high demand for fish especially, due to the lucrative Nile perch industry. The fishers use all manner of fishing methods including the prohibited gears to catch more fish to satisfy this demand, resulting in further decline. This situation is likely to continue if effective and proper fisheries management measures are not put in place.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In addressing this problem and as you are aware, we have recently embraced a paradigm shift in fisheries management by shifting from the central control and command approach to co-management. In this endeavour, we have taken on board all the stakeholders in important decision-making matters of fisheries. With introduction of community participation approach in fisheries management, e.g. MBUs, we have no doubt that constant consultations and collaboration with the fisher communities as the key stakeholders in the sub-sector, will help to build the communities confidence in the governance of fisheries.

I recognize that the involvement of the community in fisheries management effort has worked well and I am happy to report today that even without an elaborate surveillance system for the lake, the fish stocks have shown remarkable signs of recovery.

I am informed that in accordance with the frame survey of 2006 there had been remarkable reduction in the under size nets that harvest immature fish. It has also been noted that there has been a decline in fish catches due to concerted effort in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance by fisheries staff and the community. Despite decrease in landings, per capita earnings have remained relatively the same because fishers are now landing better quality fish with higher market value. The increase in large fish landings in the recent past is attributed to reduction of a 1059 percent beach seines, 14 percent under size gillnets and a large increase of recommended mesh sizes of gillnets increased by 87 percent between the years 2000 and 2006. These results tell us that the outcomes of good fisheries management are not realized immediately, but some are long term.

Several stakeholders' consultative meetings/workshops have been held to develop a road map to fisheries management and make important decisions regarding Lake Victoria fisheries. This workshop is therefore one of such consultative process and should be accorded the seriousness it deserves.

You all know and agree with me that the fisheries form a major source of livelihood for the riparian communities, their dependants and that the lake is an important natural resource for all the riparian

communities of the entire lake as it provides food and other benefits. In this context therefore, we have to agree and embrace the fact that proper management of the lake and the resources contained therein is our major obligation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During this workshop I would wish to request you to openly and sincerely share and exchange experiences among yourselves and find out what are the best and acceptable fishing practices that are likely to ensure the sustainability of the fisheries in the lake. Fisheries experts from FAO, LVFO, Researchers and fisheries managers are here to work with you and help you to understand, analyze and adopt the best fisheries management practices which are internationally accepted.

Your decisions during this workshop should be pegged on the premise that the fishery in the lake should be sustainably managed failure to which the dislodged fishers and other beneficiaries will not sit idle at the beaches and wait for nothing. They will look for survival mechanism even if it will mean committing crimes. The right decisions you make now in this workshop are going to have long-term benefits to the fisheries, fishers, traders and riparian communities and therefore you should look at every important issue relating to the following facts :

- The Partner States are committed to implementing the relevant provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and associated Technical Guidelines;
- The Partner States have adopted and are implementing a Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Victoria;
- The Partner States have adopted and are implementing a Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on Lake Victoria;
- There is need for the Partner States to cooperate in the management of shared natural resources in a sustainable manner;
- The development and management of the fisheries resources shall be in accordance with the International and Regional Conventions;
- The catch rates and size of Nile perch landed, are showing declining trends and the relative stability of the Nile tilapia fishery and the contribution of Nile Tilapia to local food security is of prime importance;
- The Partner States have taken efforts to implement fisheries policies, legislation and management decisions made by the LVFO Council of Ministers;
- Actions taken in any portion of Lake Victoria within the territorial limits of one Partner State impacts on portions of the Lake within other Partner States;
- The number of fishermen, fishing crafts and fishing gears on the lake have increased suggesting increase in fishing capacity;
- There is need to determine the desired levels of capacity for individual commercial fish species of Lake Victoria;
- Lack of capacity management can lead to increasing fishing effort and result in overfishing, overcapacity and depletion of commercial fish species and decline of biodiversity;
- There is need to prevent overcapacity and to bring existing capacity in line with existing stocks;
- The implementation of RPOA-Capacity would contribute to reduction of IUU fishing and enhance implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate, Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (RPOA-IUU) on Lake Victoria.

In this regard, this consultative workshop has been organized to study, analyze, deliberate on the emerging issues and challenges, recommend adoption of RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria fisheries and work together to chart the way forward.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my great pleasure and honour to declare this national workshop on RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria officially opened.

Thank you.

APPENDIX D2. Consolidated stakeholder output tables from Kenya

Table 1. Consolidated report topic 1: Policy and legal issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Policy issues at the regional level							
Any policy mutually agreed upon that concerns production and sustainability of the lake should be legally binding, e.g. (i) ban of Omena in Kenya, (ii) harmonized rate of duty on fishing gears. (Tanzania does not follow harmonized rate.)	Boundary issues with possible free cross-country movement	Policy should be developed to allow management of L. Victoria as single ecosystem	Harmonization on regulations i.e. Omena ban	Cross border fishing should be open to all Fishers in the East African Region, subject to compliance with existing regulations	Free movement of fishermen across the lake: EA council of ministers	Sustainability: Regulation of fishing effort	Policies governing boundary and border conflicts
Clear policy on water pollution	Security on the lake- need for joint patrols	Develop policy on utilization of L. Victoria waters (e.g. H.E.P. – Owens, Course way – Mbita, irrigation schemes, effluents, etc.)	Opening of the transboundary fisheries	Create a common region fish markets with uniform price	EA single fish licence: EA council of ministers	Harmonized closed season	Cross boarder trade
Safety measures should be implemented by partner states	Conflict resolution	Policy on introduction of alien species should be developed		Operationalization of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission should be fast tracked	Standardization of fishing gears	Elimination of illegal gears	Piracy
	Capacity building on legal matters				Free flow of information: financial, market	Identification and demarcation and gazettal of breeding sites	Use of fishing gears and methods should be common
					Transparency boards		Policies on equitable access to resources
							The government should put in place laws regulating the use and conservation of natural resources
Policy issues at the national level							
Policy on gear sizes	Establishment of fish	Policy should be developed	Harmonization of levy	Empower the fishers: To	Plough-back of resources:	Sustainability: regulation of	Policy of licensing

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
should be clearly defined on regulation of gears used in L. Victoria and other water bodies as well as aquaculture	regulatory bodies (=Fish boards)	to allow management of L. Victoria as single ecosystem	collection by various authorities	acquire modern species fishing crafts	fish levy trust	fishing effort	
	Strengthening of policy guidelines on alternatives to fishing	Develop policy on utilization of L. Victoria waters (e.g. H.E.P. – Owens, Course way – Mbita, Irrigation schemes, Effluents, etc.)	Harmonization of fishing gears (i.e. beach seining at Busia-Bukoma and Suba-Takawiri)	The right fishing gears those are not only compliant with the law but also durable hence good quality	Establish fish board: coordinate infrastructure development etc.	Harmonized closed season	Policy of boat movement from beach to beach
	Demarcation of breeding zones	Policy on introduction of alien species should be developed		Safety and life saving equipments in compliance with IMO relevant capacity building at IMO	Ban on dug-out canoes: resources for transition	Elimination of illegal gears	Policy that govern the importation and manufacture of illegal fishing gears
	Funding sources for fisher folk				Free flow of information: financial, market	Identification and demarcation and gazettal of breeding sites	Enforcing laws of processing of the undersize fish
					Transparency boards		Monitoring and evaluation
					Fisheries and partners		
Policy issues at the community level							
Dialogue should be established to harmonize their operational by laws to create neighbourly relations	Fish field days for exchange of ideas	Develop policy to control access	Community involvement in fishery resource management	Empower the BMUs to enforce and manage the above	Auction market at BMUs	SUSTAINABILITY Regulation of fishing effort	Regulating the number of boats through licensing
	Capacity building, monitoring and evaluation amongst the beaches with relevant authorities, e.g. fisheries admin., local authorities, NGOs, co-ops, etc.	Develop policy on exploitation and marketing	Levies collected to be ploughed back to the local projects		Control number of boats per BMU	Harmonized closed season	The right use of fishing gears whereby every person should use the right gear
					Free flow of information: financial, market	Elimination of illegal gears	Policy that govern the production of legal gears

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
					Transparency boards	Identification and demarcation and gazettal of breeding sites	and methods
					BMUs		
Legal issues at the regional level							
							Policy of education/ training of the fisher community
No boundary demarcation for fishing purposes		Total harmonization of fisheries and related legislations	Harmonize legislation covering the fisheries management, e.g. banning of omena	The Legislation of Lake Victoria Transport Act should be speeded up		SUSTAIN-ABILITY Regulation of fishing effort	Enforcement of environmental and biodiversity conservation
Harmonized surveillance			Regulation on the boat types especially see-worthiness			Harmonized closed season	Policy that enable fisherfolk to access funds to purchase the gears
						Elimination of illegal gears	
						Identification and demarcation and gazettal of breeding sites	
Legal issues at the national level							
BMU regulations should be enacted into law		Review of existing legislation	Legalize fishing of rare species of fish(i.e. <i>Labeo</i> and <i>Synodontis</i>)	Speeding up of the legislation of the Kenya Maritime Bill		SUSTAIN-ABILITY Regulation of fishing effort	
			Colour coding of fishing gears for various waters (i.e. Turkana, Naivasha)			Harmonized closed season	
Legal issues at the community level							
		Development of administrative laws for BMUs	BMU regulations are presently legalized. The communities to be further sensitized on the enforcement		SUSTAINABILITY Regulation of fishing effort	Elimination of illegal gears	
		Harmonize the by-laws with other existing institutions, e.g. local authorities			Harmonized closed season	Identification and demarcation and gazettal of breeding sites	
					Elimination of illegal gears		

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
					Identification and demarcation and gazettement of breeding sites		
Single biggest policy and legal impediments							
BMUs who are the final grassroots implementers of RPOA – their regulations and operations are not enacted into law to enable them to operate	Lack of commitment by the partner states	Lack of political goodwill	Commitment and will by the three partner states		To have a harmonized legal framework and policy	Regional level: Lack of harmonization	
					Enforcement of the policies	Lack of harmonization	
					Human and financial resources to implement the policies	Lack of capacity in MCS	
						Corruption by regulators	
						Demarcations lacking	
						No regional environmental standards	
						Lack of security of BMU leaders	
						Awareness for all BMU members	
						Lack of enforcement	
						Lack of alternatives and awareness	
						Nepotism	
						Awareness	
						Areas not surveyed	
Who, ultimately, can solve the challenge?							
Fisheries Department				These challenges can ultimately be solved by the regional government and the officers charged with the responsibility of implementation		Regional level LVFO, LVC, EALA, Governments, LVFO, EALA	
						National level: FD, FR, NEMA, Civil Society	
						Community level: BMU, COOP, local authority, civil society, media	
						BMU, COOP, local authority, media	

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
						OP, BMU, coop	
						BMU, FD, FR.	
						Civil society, FR, OP, BMU, Public Health	
Who should be involved in the process of solving these challenges?							
Fisheries Department	Stakeholders, e.g. fishers, national governments, civil societies, LVFO and FAO	The publics	The three partner states	These local communities with the support of the government agencies	Individual government and relevant ministries, private sectors, BMUs and NGOs	Regional level: LVFO, LVC, EALA, Governments, LVFO, EALA	
		Government	LVFO.			National level: FD, FR, NEMA, Civil Society	
		NGOs	All stakeholders			FD, BMU, FR, OP, Private sector, media, civil society	
						Lands, BMU, FD, FR.	
						FD, BMU, FR, OP, Private sector, media, civil society	
						Community level: BMU, COOP, local authority, Civil society, media	
						BMU, COOP, local authority, media	
						OP, BMU, Coop	
						BMU, FD, FR	
						Civil society, FR, OP, BMU, public health, NEMA.	

Table 2. Consolidated report topic 2: Technical and environmental issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Technical and environmental issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level							
Restoration of forestation	Siltation and pollution due to deforestation and maritime operations	Develop and harmonize policy on implementation of the Lake Victoria basin	Receding water level	Lack of political to allow the harmonize operations agencies and the enforcement of the existing laws	Receding lake levels: review treaties on use of lake waters and involve stakeholders, artificial causes to be stopped	Eutrophication	Putting in place an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the system
Dropping water levels	Politicizing of fisheries issues		Pollution		Management of invasive plants by all stakeholders	Lake recession/ wetland conservation	
Soil conservation			Catchment degradation			Biodiversity conservation	
Wetland preservation						Physical planning/ settlement, solid and liquid waste disposal	
						Different legal regimes	
						Domestication of protocols and conventions	
						Lack of harmonization of technical standards	
Technical and environmental issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level							
Restoring forestation	Indiscriminate fishing in breeding grounds	Inadequate resources, e.g. human, financial, etc.	Eutrophication	Very little enforcement due to lack of adequate capacity	Discharge of effluence: enforcement of regulations by fisherfolk, NEMA, Min of Agriculture	Politicization of technical issues, e.g. lake recession	Capacity to reintegrate the fishers into new livelihood
Dropping of water levels	Establishment of uniform 'Fish Banda' system	Inadequate implementation of environment policies – NEMA	Pollution		Deafforestation: involvement of all non-stakeholders	Different political and administrative structures	
Soil conservation	Deforestation due to infrastructure development and pollution				Ban of illegal and unsustainable fishing method and enforcement	Biodiversity conservation	
Wetland preservation	Environmental issues and awareness, e.g. lack of knowledge about breeding periods, grounds, etc.					Physical planning / settlement, solid and liquid waste disposal	
						Deforestation	
						Lack of legal framework	
						Inefficient systems in	

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
						technical matters.	
Technical and environmental issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level							
Pollution control of hyacinth.	Sanitation at beaches level	Provision of facilities for sanitation	The indigenous knowledge	Empower the BMUs to assist in enforcing both the regional and National frame work	Sanitation: BMUs and county councils.	Environmental sanitation.	Deforestation due to encouraged use boats hence land degradation and less water
Conservation of aquatic vegetation around the lake	Micro-financing at the community level	Inadequate capacity to manage breeding areas and closed seasons	Pollution	The single biggest policy and legal independents to the implementation of the Citizens of the East African Region	Complete identification and demarcation of breeding areas: BMUs	Eutrophication	Loss of livelihood due to reduced number of boats
Propagation of Clarias bait for fish production	Conflict resolution between fisher folk	Inadequate capacity to protect the catchment		Government bureaucracies in implementation of policies and legal frame work	Ban on open grazing at the beaches: BMUs	Deforestation	Capacity building for alternative income generation.
	Mono-cropping in terms of fisheries only activities			Harmonization of the existing fisheries laws and regulations at regional level for community	Fish handling measures: BMUs and public health officials	Solid and liquid waste disposal	Adaptation of new technologies might be costly and difficult
				Lack of capacity building		Conservation of Biodiversity	
						Siltation	
						Lake recession/ conservation of wetlands	
						Lack of infrastructure	
						Human resource	
						Lack of coordinated security and safety details	
						Management skills.	
						Conflict resolution techniques	
Are these currently in the draft RPOA-Capacity?							
Yes	Yes to a good extent	No	Not all	Partially Yes	Not all		Not all
The two most important technical and environmental issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity?							
Reduction of illegal gears	Licensing policies to limit the overcapacity within the fishing industry should be looked into	Pollution	Receding water level	Capacity building for the community		Settlement	Deforestation

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Addressing the dropping water level of the lake	Strengthening of the BMUs	Protection of wetlands	Pollution	Reforestation programme		Oils spills/fish poisons	Water pollution
Serious commitment of the community (BMU) in ensuring sustainable utilization and management of the fisheries resource				Control of marine pollution (improvement of sanitation)			
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?							
All stakeholders	Regional governments and local authorities concerned	The publics	The Nile Basin States	Local leaders and NGOs, CBOs churches, schools, training institutions, etc. but with supporting political goodwill	BMUs	BMUs, local authority, op, press, civil society, private sector, NEMA, research /universities, industries	The environmental governing bodies to encourage planting trees
		Government	The three partner states		County councils	NEMA	
		NGOs			Public health officials	LVFO	
		Private investors, etc.			Fisherfolk, NEMA, Min of Agriculture	EAC	
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?							
All stakeholders	The E.A. Assembly, Parliament	The Government	All State Holders	These local communities with the support of the government agencies			BMUs, development agencies, the government and NGOs
		The public					

Table 3. Consolidated report topic 3: Socio-economic issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Socio-economic issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level							
Harmonizing the relationship of the partner states	Poverty alleviation	Cross-boarder conflicts			Safety of fisherfolk: legislation development		Trade marketing
	HIV/AIDS and other contaminant-related diseases						Border conflicts
Socio-economic issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level							
Facilitate loans, financial assistance	Empowerment in terms of fisher folk-friendly micro financing policies	Loss of revenue			Annex 1 c. 75c needs to be expunged		Health facilities
Provision of banking facilities at beach	HIV/AIDS as a national issue	Loss of employment			Government support focused on sustainable fisheries management and increased		Personnel to manage social economic issues
Provision of security, e.g. policy posts at beach					Diversify economic activities, support other productive sectors around the lake, e.g. sugar, rice, horticulture		
Provision of infrastructure (roads, electricity)					Hard Infrastructure development		
					Safety of fisherfolk: legislation development		
Socio-economic issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level							
Creating awareness of HIV/AIDS	Poverty alleviation	Food insecurity			Infectious diseases:		HIV/AIDS
Improvement of infrastructure	HIV/AIDS	Loss of employment			Education for the fishing community:		Low income. Malaria. Water borne diseases. Education at community level. Access to financial services.
Provision of sanitary and hygienic facilities	Low education levels and persistent dropping out	High prevalence of diseases			Support for OVCs		HIV/AIDS
Provision of educational facilities		High drop out from school			Age limits for fisherfolk		Low income
Empowering the community on marketing and saving							Malaria

Table 4. Consolidated report topic 4: Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level							
Political goodwill for harnessing the economical opportunities from the lake fisheries		Self interest by individual states	Boundary conflicts		Political goodwill		Boundary conflicts
		Unharmonized policies existing within states	Implementation process				Harmonization of legislation in east Africa not done
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level							
Political stability		Delays in implementation of agreed policies due to conflicting policies with other institutions	Interference from politicians(MPs)		Political patronage or correctness		Lack of political goodwill hence less investment western region where the lake is located
Harmonization of regional partners			Frequent movement of the Fisheries Department in various Ministries		Conflict of interest		
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level							
None		Interference by the politicians	Control of access		Ethnicity		Boundary disputes
		Resistance by interested groups	Alienation of BMU boundaries		Conflict of interest		BMUs implementation
			Revenue to the councils)		Political patronage		
			Interference by politicians (Councillors)				
The two most important political issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity							
National political stability		Equitable distribution of fisheries resources	Receding water levels		Integration of the citizens of the region		Solve boundary conflicts
Political goodwill at regional level		Limitation of access to fisheries resources	Boundary conflicts		Civic education for the East Africans to know their region better		Goodwill distribution
Are these items currently in the RPOA-Capacity?							
No		No	Boundary conflicts is included		They are partially in the RPOA-Capacity		No
			Receding water levels not included				
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?							
The three Partner States		The publics	The 3 Partner States		The local leaders		East African community
		Government			Religious groups		Government agencies
		NGOs			NGOs		
		Private investors			Local Community		

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?							
The three Partner States		The State	LVFO		The local communities with the support of relevant government agencies can solve these problems		East African community Government agencies

WORKSHOP 3 – REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INTRODUCTION

1. The Uganda National Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria took place at Colline Hotel, Mukono, from 17 to 18 October 2006. The first day of the workshop was devoted to opening, technical presentations and group discussions on RPOA-Capacity. The second day focused on group presentations of group findings through a general plenary. The stakeholders discussed the draft RPOA-Capacity and proposed issues which were not included in the original draft. The workshop was attended by seventy participants.

2. The programme for the workshop is attached as Appendix A3. The list of participants is given in Appendix B3.

OBJECTIVES OF WORKSHOP

4. The main objectives of the Uganda Workshop were:

- i) To review the draft RPOA-Capacity and identify gaps and propose solutions.
- ii) Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to own and share experience on the management of fishing capacity, identify policy and legal, technical and environmental, socio-economic and political challenges and propose solutions.
- iii) Identify additional issues that should be incorporated in the RPOA-Capacity to make it more inclusive and complete.

OPENING SESSION

4. The meeting started with an opening prayer by Mr Jackson Wadanya. This was followed by self introduction of stakeholders.

Opening remarks by Commissioner for Fisheries

5. The Commissioner welcomed various stakeholders to the national workshop. He expressed concern about the sustainability of the resources with increasing populations at an average of about 3 percent, yet resources have a definite carrying capacity. Resources have to be exploited for food security and for getting people out of poverty. Decisions should be guided by science to know how much we are taking out. He expressed the need for the workshop to address the issue of politics on the distribution of resources at family, community and local government levels.

6. He pointed out the need to know the current drivers of fishing effort and power; the optimum for the lake on the basis of which to determine the quotas for the partner states, districts, sub-counties and BMUs. The Commissioner called upon everybody to participate effectively in the workshop.

Opening remarks by FAO Representative

7. The representative of FAO Dr Rebecca Metzner, welcomed the stakeholders to the LVFO/FAO Uganda National Stakeholder Workshop. She thanked the hosts for the hospitality and warm welcome. She emphasized the importance of the three countries to work together in the management of the fisheries of Lake Victoria which is a great and inspiring lake and a great economic asset for the present and future generation.

8. She highlighted the objectives of the workshop and stated that the National workshop was very useful in enriching the regional workshop on capacity scheduled for November 2006 in Uganda. The next step will be to develop National Plan of Action (NPOA) for fisheries of all Ugandan lakes. She thanked the

stakeholders for coming and urged them to exhaustively present their views and make their contribution. She informed the participants that outcomes of the national and regional workshops will be published and distributed to the stakeholders and will also be placed on the FAO web site.

Opening remarks by LVFO – Deputy Executive Secretary

9. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo thanked the Hon. Minister of State for Fisheries for blessing the occasion. He complimented the organizers for the good arrangements of the national workshop.

10. The Deputy Executive Secretary conveyed greetings from the Executive Secretary and Stakeholders of the Mwanza and Kisumu Workshops. He reminded participants of the increased importance of the lake to the East African Community since the 1980s when the industrial processing of fish started.

11. He stated that there have been many achievements that we must be proud of, as very few countries with shared lakes have a clear vision and a management plan like that of Lake Victoria as we have in the region. The legal framework has been improved and harmonized. He underlined the decisions already undertaken by the Partner States; such as, the mesh size regulations, types of gears to be used, the slot size. He expressed the need to manage the shared lake in harmony.

12. He further noted that there still remained many challenges that needed to be addressed on the Lake on Policy, legal and environmental like decreasing water levels. He commended the presence of political leaders amidst a range of stakeholders who could advise on how we handle some of the challenges. Finally, he thanked development partners particularly FAO and EU for assistance.

Opening remarks by the Guest of Honour

13. The Chairman LCV Kalangala, Mr D. Kikoola welcomed everybody to Mukono district and thanked the organizers for inviting him. He then invited the Hon. Minister of State for Fisheries to deliver his opening speech.

14. The Hon. Minister Hon. Fred Mukisa (MP) recognized the occasion as an important one in the fisheries of Lake Victoria. He informed stakeholders that they were meeting to discuss the issues of fishing capacity and fishing effort geared towards reaching a position that will enable sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources.

15. He stressed the importance of the Lake Victoria fisheries in the national economy as well as its contribution towards food security. Fisheries is ranked number one among the non-traditional agricultural exports and has continued to provide employment to the people of Uganda. He pointed out that in 2005 Uganda exported 36 000 tonnes of processed fish fetching US\$143 million. He emphasized the need to sustain these benefits for present and future generations.

16. The Hon. Minister further highlighted the following:

- i) The increasing fishing effort in Lake Victoria
- ii) The need to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and other international obligations and protocols
- iii) National Plan of Action (NPOA) – Fishing Capacity yet to be developed
- iv) The Fish Act and statutory Instruments
- v) Fishing licences and fishing permits
- vi) Control of fishing effort by BMUs.
- vii) Participatory development of National Plan of Action (NPOA)
- viii) Fishing and fish technologies
- ix) Implementation of Council of Ministers decisions and directives.
- x) Expanding the Mukene fishery in Uganda

- xi) Determination of optimum capacity for Lake Victoria
- xii) Study on the impact of fisheries management measures on fish and the people.

17. Finally, the Minister wished everybody fruitful deliberations and declared the Workshop open. The full text of the Ministers speech is given in Appendix C3.

PLENARY PRESENTATIONS

18. The five plenary presentations made were as follows:

Overview of fishing capacity: global perspective by FAO

19. Dr Rebecca Metzner, Fishery Analyst, FAO headquarters in Rome presented a paper entitled *People and managing fishing capacity: a global overview*. The presentation focused on policy issues, economics of overcapacity, drivers of overcapacity, goals of managing capacity, policies on capacity, technical tools for managing capacity, tools that alter capacity and capacity management and package, balancing rights and responsibilities. The paper then focused on shifting approach to management and gains from managing fishing capacity.

20. The following issues were highlighted:

- i) Economic overcapacity caused by absence of property or user rights as well as high disparities in the demand and supply of fish and fishery products.
- ii) The main drivers of overcapacity include among others open access of a fishery, the need by countries to desire domestic and export revenues and the demand for high profit by fish processing companies.
- iii) The goals of managing capacity include sustainability of stock diversity and social and economic benefits from ecosystem.
- iv) Involvement of stakeholders as a prerequisite to avoid overcapacity and its associated adverse problems.
- v) Lessons from existing international, regional and national policies on the management of fishing capacity.
- vi) The use of available direct and indirect tools that facilitate managing fishing capacity.
- vii) The core problems facing fisheries are the social and economic inefficiencies of fisheries management (users rights) and not overfishing per se.
- viii) Developing of programmes that empowers fisher communities and clearly define user rights in fisheries.
- ix) The importance of establishing a co-management regime that enables fishing communities to make decisions on the sustainable use of fishery resources.
- x) Considering that fisheries are like any resources in the country, fishermen need user rights.
- xi) Benefits of managing capacity: alleviate poverty, improve resource sustainability, and harness market power.

Status of fisheries resources and fishing effort on Lake Victoria

21. Dr Oliva Mkumbo, the Senior Scientist of LVFO presented a paper entitled *Status of fisheries resources and fishing effort on Lake Victoria*. The paper covered broadly the socio-economic importance of the lake, stock status, yield estimates, main crafts used in the lake and trends in fishing effort, distribution of fishing gears and their target species.

22. More specifically the paper covered the following issues:

- i) The lake has a surface area of 68 800 km² of which 35,088 km² (51 percent) is in Tanzania, 29 584 km² (43 percent) is in Uganda, and 4 128 km² (6 percent) is in Kenya;
- ii) The lake basin supports a population of over 30 million people and three to four million people are employed directly or indirectly on the fishery;
- iii) Fishery yield from the lake is of the order of magnitude of 700 000 – 800 000 tonnes valued at 350 – 400 million \$ at the beach;
- iv) The mean biomass for Nile perch stands at about 820 000 tonnes and dagaa at about 830 000 tonnes
- v) The MSY for Nile perch is 230 000 tonnes whereas the MSY for dagaa is 350 000 – 400 000 tonnes
- vi) The current exploitation rate is about 250 000 tonnes for Nile perch compared to 350 000 tonnes for dagaa;
- vii) The Nile perch fishery provides raw material for about 30 factories with a capacity to process about 1 800 tonnes of fish per day;
- viii) Nile perch exports from the lake are estimated at about 80 000 tonnes of fillets at US\$250 million;
- ix) The number of gillnets and longlines which mostly target Nile perch have continued to increase, indicating either gears per craft are increasing as an attempt to increase the catch rates;
- x) The number of crafts using motor and sails have continued to increase, an indication that more crafts are getting into further offshore waters as the inshore (gulfs and bays) stocks are overfished;
- xi) A large number of illegal mesh sizes of gillnets ranging from 2.5 to 4.5 inches; illegal beach seines still persist in the lake demonstrating that compliance is still a big problem. There is growing use of prohibited monofilament gillnets;
- xii) The majority of fishing crafts (66 percent) use paddles which limits their fishing range and result in local overfishing in near shore areas (gulfs and bays);
- xiii) Offshore fish densities are relatively less than the inshore densities and thus expanding fishing offshore is not very promising;
- xiv) The current Catch Assessment Survey (CAS) data indicate decrease of Nile perch catch rates compared with five years ago;
- xv) Although total landings are increasing due to increase in effort, the stocks are dominated by juveniles with very few adults- indication that the stocks are heavily stressed by fishing;
- xvi) Increase in Primary Productivity when it reaches eutrophic states as is the case in Lake Victoria bays and gulfs it becomes limiting to fish production (e.g. Nyanza Gulf);
- xvii) The Ugandan sector of the lake contributes in terms of total lake production 25 percent of Nile perch, 19 percent of Mukene and 38 percent of Nile Tilapia.

Changes in fishing capacity – Uganda view point

23. Mr. Jackson Wadanya, the National Chairman of Frame Survey presented a paper that summarized the Frame survey results 2000 to 2006. The paper highlighted the trends of fishing effort on the Uganda part of the lake.

24. Frame surveys have been carried out in Lake Victoria biannually since 2000 using regionally harmonized methodologies to determine trends in effort under the following parameters:

- i) the number of fishers and fish landing sites;
- ii) facilities at landing sites;
- iii) the types, numbers and sizes of fishing crafts and their mode of propulsion;

- iv) the number, types and sizes of fishing gears and the fish species targeted to provide information to guide development and management of the fishery.

25. From the results of these frame surveys the following conclusions and recommendations were made:

Facilities at landing sites

- i) The Fisheries Frame surveys carried out on Lake Victoria in 2000 - 2006 showed that there are inadequate facilities servicing the fisheries sector at the fish landing sites.
- ii) The low coverage of the basic hygiene requirements at landing sites needs to be addressed. The BMUs leadership at landing sites should be sensitized to prioritize sanitation.
- iii) Efforts should be made to provide portable water at landing sites to contribute to the general health of communities and reduce contamination of fish and fish products.

Fishing effort

- i) In 2006, the total number of fishers, fishing crafts, gillnets and longline hooks had increased substantially since the initial regional survey in 2000. These observations indicated increase in fishing effort.
- ii) Most of the fishing crafts (72 percent) were using paddles implying that the fishing effort was still concentrated in the near shore waters. There is need to reduce fishing effort in near shore areas by promoting the use of large fishing crafts with sails or a combination of sail and outboard motor.
- iii) To address increase of fishing effort, the actions recommended were: to control new entry of crafts and fishers; and removal of unregistered and/or unlicensed fishing crafts and fishers.
- iv) Illegal gears especially beach seines, increased by 58.8 percent from 2004 to 2006 and illegal gillnets of less than 5 inch mesh size increased by 63 percent despite Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) efforts. The actions recommended on removal of illegal gears were: to involve communities in combating illegal fishing gears and methods; awareness raising; and deployment of informers at hot spots.
- v) There was significant increase in the numbers of gillnets of 5 and 5½ inch mesh size by 48 percent and 130 percent from 2004 to 2006 respectively.
- vi) The trend towards use of smaller gillnet mesh sizes implies that fishers are targeting the smaller size classes of Nile perch. The action recommended was to enforce the slot size of Nile perch (50-85 cm TL) as an indirect disincentive to reduction of gillnets mesh size.

The Mukene fishery

- i) The Mukene fishery in the Ugandan waters of Lake Victoria has remained underdeveloped with only 9 percent of all fishing crafts operating in this fishery.
- ii) Less than 2 percent of fishing crafts with sails or motor operated in the Mukene fishery which implies that it is limited to near shore waters.
- iii) Despite the limited fishing effort for Mukene, its fishery contributes 44 percent of the fresh weight of total fish catches.
- iv) Efforts should be made to develop this fishery as it appears to have high potential, especially in deep offshore waters which are hardly fished.

Background to the production of RPOA-Capacity

26. Mrs Joyce Ikwaput Nyeko, Senior Fisheries Officer and member of Regional Task Force of the RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria gave a background and summarized the process of developing the RPOA-Capacity as below:

- i) In recognition of need for RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria, the FAO and LVFO held a Regional Technical Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria at the Dar-es-Salaam International Conference Centre in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania from 12 to 14 December 2005.
- ii) The Workshop recommended the formation of a regional task force to come up with a draft Regional Plan of Action for Management Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria.
- iii) The Partner States formed a Regional Task Force, composed of senior technical staff from the fisheries departments assisted by research and facilitated by LVFO Secretariat to come up with a draft RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria.
- iv) The RTF held its first meeting in Kisumu, Kenya, April 2006, and subsequently in Bukoba, Tanzania in June 2006.
- v) The issue of RPOA-Capacity was tabled before the Council of Ministers during their last Regular Session held in June 2006 when they directed that the stakeholders get involved in the process and endorses the RPOA-Capacity.
- vi) The draft RPOA-Capacity has been presented to stakeholders at national workshops in the 3 partner states in October 2006 for their review and input and a regional workshop is planned to take place in November, 2006.
- vii) The RPOA document will have the approval of the Organs of LVFO, from the Executive Committee to the Policy Steering Committee and the Council of Ministers.
- viii) The approved RPOA-Capacity document shall be returned to the respective countries for implementation.

Technical overview of the contents of RPOA-Capacity

27. Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo, the Deputy Executive Secretary LVFO gave a summary of the Draft RPOA document and provided the guidelines on the discussion of the RPOA. He asked the stakeholders to identify gaps in the document and propose improvements, secondly he urged the stakeholders to identify policy and legal, technical and environmental/ecosystem, socio-economic, ecosystem and political challenges and propose feasible solutions for the way forward. He emphasized Article X dealing with specific actions on policy, legal and information of fisheries resources; as well as Article XI on the process of the implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

28. He highlighted the challenges in Implementation of RPOA-Capacity. Apart from fishing capacity, he indicated that there were socio-economic issues, environmental/ecosystem, unemployment, national interests, local revenue, foreign earnings and also investors' interests. Finally, he thanked FAO for facilitating the process and EU through the IFMP Project for helping in the Implementation of Fisheries Management Plan on Lake Victoria.

Plenary discussion on the presentations

29. During the discussions the following issues were raised:

- i) Inadequate allocation of funds to Fisheries Departments at national and district level.
- ii) Need for royalty from processors and fish dealers to contribute to the development of fish landing beach facilities.

- iii) Need to set laws that can ensure that some funds accruing from the fisheries sector are ploughed back (re-invested) for development of the sector. The draft fisheries bill addressing issues of funding should be approved by parliament to facilitate the RPOA-Capacity.
- iv) The fisheries sector at national, district and local level is sidelined despite its contribution to the national economy. The landing sites in particular have been ignored in the budgetary provisions.
- v) Strengthen of patrols at boarder areas to prevent cross-boarder thefts and intruders from neighbouring countries.
- vi) Limited consultation on draft RPOA at grassroots level has been due to inadequate funding.
- vii) Big influential processing companies dealing in small fish are not easy to handle at district level but require national intervention.
- viii) There is a tendency of corruption among BMUs and this affects their performance. Hence there is a need to monitor them.
- ix) The destruction of small “Bawo tatu” by fisheries law enforcement conflicts with the policy of poverty alleviation. These boats are unstable on water, they concentrate in breeding areas and they use illegal fishing gears like beach seines.
- x) Need for strategies to increase use of sails. Department advocates for better technologies such as for Mukene but fishers are slow in adopting new technologies.
- xi) The BMUs are ill-equipped for water patrols to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU).
- xii) Need to continue inter-district BMU exchange visits to learn from each other.
- xiii) It is necessary to synthesize the available time series data in order to determine optimum fishing effort and optimum catches.
- xiv) After the adoption of RPOA by LVFO Council of Ministers, the three riparian Governments will undertake the necessary national steps for the implementation of the RPOA.

PRESENTATION OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS

30. Each group then presented their discussions, the following gaps, challenges and solutions were raised:

i) Policy and legal issues of the RPOA-Capacity

31. Regarding policy and legal issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in (Appendix D3). The following were highlighted:

Policy issues

- involvement of stakeholders to develop policy to deal with illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- Partner states to come up with harmonized approach on transboundary conflicts;
- Divergence of fisheries policy in the three riparian states;
- Harmonization of licence fees for the three riparian states;
- High population growth in the lake catchment area;
- Taxation policy;
- Inadequate financing to fisheries sector;
- Political boundaries not well defined on territorial waters;
- Different investment policies;
- Different levels of decentralization in the three countries;
- Inadequate public awareness of fisheries policies;
- Insufficient re-investing revenues generated (plough back).

Legal issues

- Unharmonized fisheries regulations;
- Outdated Uganda Fisheries Act;
- Urgency of approval of draft Fisheries Bill;
- Persistent use of illegal fishing gears and methods;

- Non-compliance with agreed regulatory measures;
- Illegal cross-border fishing and trade;
- Weak monitoring and law enforcement;
- Insufficient gazetted fish landings;
- Lack of demarcated fish spawning/breeding areas;
- Development of enabling laws, e.g. ordinances and by-laws.

ii) Technical and environmental concerns of the RPOA-Capacity

32. Concerning technical and environmental issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in (Appendix D3).

Technical issues

- Non-inclusion of all partner states (Rwanda and Burundi) which is a major source of water hyacinth;
- Inadequate personnel to address technical fisheries issues;
- Conservation of the Lake Victoria ecosystem.

Environmental issues

- Environmental issues affecting the fisheries not well articulated in the RPOA-Capacity;
- Declining water levels;
- Creation of environmental awareness;
- Poor land use practices in the catchment's basin;
- Uncontrolled municipal and industrial waste;
- Poor enforcement of land use laws that leads to erosion and deforestation;
- Degradation of wetlands;
- Disposal of plastic materials around the lake in fishing;
- Lack of proper sanitation at the beaches.

iii) Socio-economic concerns on the implementation of RPOA-Capacity

33. Pertaining to socio-economic issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in (Appendix D3).

Socio-economic issues

- Harmonization of socio-economic benefits;
- Lack of alternative livelihoods;
- Piracy and gear thefts;
- Increasing of HIV/AIDS and waterborne diseases (Bilharzia);
- Political interference;
- Population increase;
- Poverty eradication among fishers;
- Insufficient re-investment of revenues collected from fisheries;
- Need for increased funding of the fisheries sector.

iv) Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity

34. With respect to political issues, the working groups identified a number of gaps, challenges and solutions which are detailed in (Appendix D3).

Political issues

- Lack of alternative livelihood
- Political interference in law enforcement and management of fisheries

THE WAY FORWARD

35. The issue of underfunding of fisheries activities at national, district and subcounty level requires advocacy at different levels including bringing it to the attention of Council of Ministers of LVFO.

36. Need to address fisheries matter at the EAC Parliament for streamlining follow-up action to the decisions made by Council of Ministers.

37. Steps before implementation of RPOA.

1. Scrutinize the principles in the draft RPOA and give your additional inputs before 5 November 2006.
2. Gaps already identified in this workshop will be included in the report by the Regional Task Force (RTF) before the regional workshop.
3. The Regional workshop will be held 7 to 8 November in Uganda to review the amended RPOA.
4. The RTF will again meet to incorporate issues identified in the regional workshop.
5. The document will be presented to Fisheries Management Committee (FMC) in November 2006 and then to Policy Steering Committee (PSC) and eventually to Council of Ministers of LVFO for approval in January 2006.
6. The approved RPOA will be sent to countries for Implementation.

CLOSING SESSION

38. The workshop was closed by the Assistant Commissioner for Fisheries Mr. Edward Nsimbe-Bulega. He highlighted the importance of Lake Victoria to the national economy and the communities around the lake.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE UGANDA NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP

39. This report and its Appendix D3 (consolidated stakeholder inputs) were adopted on 18 October 2006 at Colline Hotel Mukono, Uganda.

APPENDIX A3

Programme for Uganda

Tuesday, 17 October 2006: RPOA overview and identification of gaps and issues	
08.30–09.00	Registration
09.00–09.30	Opening Session Welcoming remarks the Host – Commissioner Remarks by FAO Remarks by Executive Secretary – LVFO Official Opening by the Guest of Honour
10.00–11.00	Presentations: Overview of Fishing Capacity – Global Perspective - FAO Changes in Fishing Capacity – Regional Perspective – Senior Scientist, LVFO Changes in Fishing Capacity – National Perspective – NWG Chair – Frame Survey
11.00–11.30	Tea
11.30–12.00	Country Presentation: Developing the RPOA-Capacity – Regional Task Force Member
12.00–12.30	Technical overview of the contents of the RPOA-Capacity – LVFO
12.30–13.00	Plenary – Questions and Discussions
13.00–14.00	Lunch
14.00–15.00	Working Groups Topic 1: Identifying possible policy and legal issues and solutions for the RPOA-Capacity
15.00–16.00	Working Groups Topic 2: Identifying possible technical challenges and environmental concerns and solutions for the RPOA-Capacity
16.00–16.30	Tea
16.30–17.30	Working Groups Topic 3: Identifying socio-economic concerns and solutions for the RPOA-Capacity
17.30–18.30	Working Groups Topic 4: Identifying political challenges and solutions for the RPOA-Capacity
18.30	Close of Day
18.30–19.30	Consolidation of Working Groups' Outputs into 4 presentations – RTF, LVFO and FAO
Wednesday 18 October 2006: Outputs and Next Steps	
09.00–10.15	Topic 1: Policy and Legal Issues and solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
10.15–10.45	Tea
10.45–12.00	Topic 2: Technical Challenges and Environmental concerns and solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
12.00–13.50	Lunch
14.00–14.30	Topic 3: Socio-economic Concerns and solutions: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
15.00–15.30	Topic 4: Political Challenges and solution: Presentation of consolidated groups' output
16.00–16.30	Tea
16.30–17.00	The Way Forward on the RPOA-Capacity – Next Steps – Additional matters to bring to the attention of the Council of Ministers
17.30–18.00	Closing Session: Summary of Workshop outputs Closing remarks
18.00	Close of Workshop

APPENDIX B3

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APPENDIX C3

Opening Speech by The Honourable Minister Of State for Fisheries, Fred Mukisa (Mp) at the National Stakeholders Consultative Workshop for RPOA-Capacity, Colline Hotel, Mukono, 17 to 18 October 2006

Hon. Members of Parliament,
FAO Representatives,
LVFO Officials
District Chairpersons,
Chief Administrative Officers,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today marks an important day in fisheries when we meet to discuss issues of fishing capacity and fishing effort geared towards reaching a position that will enable us have a sustainable fisheries resource.

We are all aware of the immense importance of fisheries in our economy as well as contribution towards our food security. Fisheries is ranked number one among the non-traditional agricultural exports and has continued to provide employment and food security to our local people. In 2005 Uganda exported 36 000 tonnes of processed fish fetching US\$143 million. The benefits that accrue from fisheries need to be sustained if fisheries is to continue playing its important role in poverty eradication.

However, evidence from our Frame Surveys shows that the fishing effort on Lake Victoria has been increasing against a resource that is limited in how much can be extracted sustainably. The FAO member countries are bound to adhere to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries that require fishing effort under national jurisdiction be commensurate with the available fisheries resources.

The partner State of Uganda ascribes to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and has taken various measures to prevent or eliminate excess fishing capacity and to ensure the level of fishing effort are commensurate with sustainable use of fishery resources under national jurisdiction. It is also a party signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) committed to the protection and conservation of aquatic biodiversity in the lake. In the case of Lake Victoria, it is a party to the Convention establishing the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO) and considers its participation in that body of vital national interest. The National Fisheries Policy recognises international legal considerations.

Uganda is yet to conduct a comprehensive national assessment of capacity and has no systematic system to monitor fishing capacity. Consequently, a National Action Plan to effectively manage fishing capacity is yet to be developed and implemented. In lieu of the fore-mentioned, precautionary approach is currently the guiding policy in ensuring sustainability objectives. The government is currently applying precautionary measures for Optimum Capacity as contained in the Fish Act. The Fish Act, Cap 197 of the Laws of Uganda is applied variously to ensure that fishing inputs are regulated and permitted. The Act has in force a number of statutory instruments: Fishing (Amendment Rules) 2001; Fish (Immature Fish) Rules, 2001; and Fish (Beach Management Rules), 2003; all related to control of fishing capacity. The Licensing System is decentralised and aims control on number of boats that may fish (vessel licence) and fishers who may fish (Fishing Permits). The 350 BMUs recently established have registered all fisher members and their inputs (fishing factors). These BMUs will control access to fishing and regulate neighbourhood fishing capacity depending on local knowledge of particular stocks. Enforcement action has led to destruction of vessels whose overall length is less than 5 m or commonly known as bau-tatus / parachutes. These vessels are commonly found with illegal nets and beach seines. However, management employs in synergy with other arms of government alternative strategies to control capacity using financial/economic instruments such as tax on fishing inputs, e.g. timber, engines, nets and fuel.

The three Partner States subscribe to the voluntary Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and consequently take into consideration the major principles and approaches accepted internationally. Any

plan of action for management of fishing Capacity should be participatory by concerned States in this case through LVFO. A holistic approach to management of lake wide capacity is preferred under LVFO and should take into account the incorporation of environmentally sound and other evolving technologies in all areas of capture fisheries. Technologies under consideration include the introduction of culture based fisheries and enhanced fisheries for stock under pressure.

Efficient use of fishing capacity should be encouraged and mobility of fishers should be discouraged where it affects sustainability and socio-economic performances in fisheries of other partner states.

Uganda is fully participating with partners to implement LVFO Council of Ministers Decisions and Directives. It does through due process under the Fish Act Cap 197. In that regard, the following are key to fishing capacity management:

- a) LVFO Council Decision – June 1999 on
 - harmonisation of fisheries laws and regulations including management measures;
 - strengthening law enforcement organs on the lake and surveillance mechanism through EAC/LVFO.
- b) LVFO Council Decision – June 2002 on
 - Cross-border fishing and fish trade – direction for concerted action regarding joint surveillance and licensing and condemning illegal cross border fishing and smuggling;
 - approved a Fisheries Management Plan for the lake now under implementation;
- c) LVFO Council Decision – October 2003 reiterating commitment to previous decisions and directing a stakeholders' workshop that improved communication amongst partners on key concerns for collective action;
- d) LVFO Council Decision – May 2004 banning use of driftnets on the lake and allowing the practise of responsible aquaculture in the lake that could wean off excess capacity.

The International Plan of Action on Capacity, inter alia, requires that where overcapacity is determined to undermine achievement of long-term sustainability outcomes, parties should endeavour initially to limit at present levels and progressively reduce the fishing capacity. This could be true of *Lates niloticus* fishery on Lake Victoria. In the event of credible information to that effect, this option will be pursued to ensure no further increase in *Lates niloticus* fishing capacity. However, available objective assessment of stocks for *Rastrineobola* indicates under capacity in the fishery. Expansion of capacity is feasible to achieve long-term sustainable outcome and ensure regional equity in exploitation and economic stability.

Ugandan Fishing Capacity is also impacted by itinerant fishers from other waters (Lakes Kyoga, Albert, Edward and George) and from neighbouring countries. Concerted action by concerned districts and partner states under LVFO is required to manage fishing capacity.

I call upon LVFO to determine optimum fishing capacity for Lake Victoria and disaggregate it by partner state. The partner states then could apportion optimum capacity by respective local governments. Consequently, Council of Ministers could institute LVFO Penalty Measures through EAC Legislature for agreed capacity cessation measures for fishing activities/effort reduction and compliance monitoring.

I advise that in the event there is a felt need to regionally restructure the Nile Perch (*Lates niloticus*) fishing fleets or reduce capacity for certain fleets, there must be measures to agree and implement a policy to wean off marginal fishers. However, it is not possible for any party to pronounce on measures that are explicit in absence of agreed fish stock estimates. There is additionally need to study impacts of any capacity reduction on riparian communities and other interests socially, politically and economically.

A lot remains to be done to modernize all fishing fleets for *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Rastrineobola* and *Lates niloticus*. Uganda offers the most primitive or backward vessel configuration on Lake Victoria. The Frame Survey of 2006 revealed presence of 24 148 fishing boats on Lake Victoria out of which 5 064 (21 percent) were small crafts (*Parachute or bau tatu*). This must change towards reduced numbers, increased vessel sizes and better use of alternative energy sources during fishing operations. It is indeed policy to phase out vessels less than 5 m in length as fleets are modernized. However, this will

call for investment in support of vessel construction for the marginal fishers who destroy breeding/nursery grounds or wean off such fishers towards aquaculture for baits to support the long line Perch fishery.

I recognize that LVFO has brought together the three partner state sharing Lake Victoria to harmonize management of the lake resources for the benefit of the present and future generations. Today we are here to deliberate on ways and means of managing our fishing effort and fishing capacity so that the resources are sustained at a level that is healthy both for food security and economic gains of both the local people and the three partner states.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with this remarks, I wish all of you fruitful deliberations during this workshop and declare this workshop open.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

APPENDIX D3. Consolidated stakeholder output tables from Uganda

Table 1. Consolidated report topic 1: Policy and legal issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Policy issues at the regional level			
Policy to deal with IUU: partner states to come up with harmonized approach on transboundary fishing	Harmonization of fisheries regulations	Harmonization/standardization of services	Divergence of fisheries policy; different policies in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
Unharmonized licensing fees: Harmonization of licence fees for the 3 EA states	Environmental issues	Investment policies	Deep political decentralization in Uganda versus dilute decentralization in Kenya and Tanzania
Unharmonized environmental policy in the catchment area: Harmonize the policy	Protection of breeding and special ecological areas	Transboundary conflicts	Immigration policies not well defined in Uganda
Unorganized migration of fishers: Harmonization of fishers migrating from one area to another	Transboundary conflicts	Proportionate allocation of capacity	Political boundaries not well-defined on water, survey and mark
Threat of high population growth in the lake catchment area: come up with appropriate gender and population policy		Tax policies	Different licensing systems; very strict in Kenya and Tanzania, relaxed in Uganda stream line this
Policy to deal with IUU: partner states to come up with harmonized approach on trans-boundary fishing		Policing structures in the different states	
Unharmonized licensing fees: Harmonization of licence fees for the 3 EA states			
Threat of high population growth in the lake catchment area: Come up with appropriate gender and population policy			
Policy issues at the national level			
Harmonization of migration of fishers from one area to another: Develop policy on fisher migration	Environmental issues	Proportionate allocation of capacity at local governments	RPOA versus the need to ensure employment, poverty eradication, food security etc.
Fisheries sector poorly financed: Review financing of sector	Protection of breeding and special ecological areas	Inter agency frameworks	Political will at different levels of political leadership in Uganda fears by leaders may fail the policy on RPOA
Unfocused investment policy. Ensure benefits for all stakeholders	Involvement of all stakeholders in policymaking	Information data collection, management and sharing	RPOA versus investment in fish processing
	Deterrent and stiff penalties to much abuse of resource	Proportionate allocation of capacity at local governments	RPOA versus free movement of people RPOA seems to suggest that fisher movements will be limited, against existing constitutional spirit
	Protection of the traditional artisan fishers		RPOA should clearly define the roles of local governments in its implementation
Policy issues at the community level			
Communities lack of commitment on resource management issues: Training and sensitization of communities	BMU nurturing	Access rights	Free access to information by local communities to empower them to make informed decisions

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Rampant community illiteracy: There should be a policy to address problem of illiteracy among riparian communities	Strengthening of local constituents within BMUs (support associations for composing groups of the BMUs – association for barias, women processors, fishermen and others	User rights	Policy provisions for creating alternative livelihoods to fishers that may be delayed from the fishery due to implementation of RPOA
Communities and stakeholders not sensitized on dangers of overcapacity: Need for policy to address harmonized training and sensitization	BMU as a means of poverty eradication	Fisher migratory nature	Defining fishing and breeding areas that are near fishing communities
Investment policy. Are communities benefiting? No facilities at beaches, no roads no safe water			
Legal issues at the regional level			
Unharmonized fisheries legislation: Harmonization of fisheries legislation in the 3 countries; monitoring the enforcement of fisheries legislation in the 3 countries		Slow implementation of agreed policies and rules by sister states	Divergence of fisheries related laws in UG, KEN, TZ, harmonize (fisheries conservation, customs union, immigration etc.)
Problems on harmonizing of fisheries issues: Direct legislation at regional level			
Legal issues at the national level			
Obsolete fisheries Act: Enactment of the Fisheries Bill should be expedited			Fisheries law not yet able to accommodate all the implications in the RPOA
Fisheries Dept personnel not facilitated compared to other Government law enforcement staff: Central command and funding should be put in place			Address the RPOA issues in the new fisheries bill including royalties to central and local governments and communities
Legal issues at the community level			
Communities are not knowledgeable on fisheries regulations: Training and sensitization		Lack of existing knowledge of existing laws	Guide and empower local governments and communities to enact ordinances and bylaws to supplement existing provisions on RPOA implementation
Lack of capacity by communities to generate bye laws: Empower the communities to do this function		Harmonized co-management frameworks	Provide clear interpretation on lines of responsibility between legislation and BMUs
Single biggest policy and legal impediments			
	Resources for adoption of better management approaches and fishing standards/ regulations	Open access to the fishery	Lack of information
	Resources at fisher or manager level to implement the new approaches to fishing and management of the fishery	Political will	Lack of political will: Who is directly responsible for RPOA implementation?
	Multispecies fishery yet the regulations are focused on only a few or single species		Some stakeholders not directly involved in development, e.g. local councils, private sector, etc.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
	Political interests/interference		Lack of viable alternative sources of livelihood other than fishing
Who ultimate can solve the challenge?			
	Government	Policy makers and implementers at national and regional levels	All stakeholders
	Donors	local government	Political
	Resource users	communities	Private sector
		researchers	Civil society
			Central government
			Local governments
			Communities
Who should be involved in the process of solving policy and legal impediments?			
The Executive and the Parliament and stakeholders	Fishers	Local community	All stakeholders at different levels as above
	Attendant communities	Local governments	
	CSOs	LVFO	
	Government ministries	DFR	
	Cultural leaders		
	Local governments		

Table 2. Consolidated report topic 2: Technical and environmental issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Technical and environmental issues at the regional level			
Unharmonized international conventions: All riparian states to ratify the various international conventions on environment, harmonize issues and solutions earmarked at national level	Influence outside the Lake Victoria impacting on the ecosystem such as water hyacinth from Rwanda	Declining water level	Collaboration between the partner states
	Decreasing lake level		Declining levels of water in lake and rivers
			Cross-boundary water weeds
Technical and environmental issues at the national level			
Municipal and industrial wastes disposal: Adhere to and enforcing existing regulations	Inadequate and unsustainable logistical and technical capacity to manage the resource	Increase in IUU	Human resource capacity: inadequate numbers, skills and knowledge
Rampant use of polythene materials and products: Legislation should be put in place	Need to protect the environment <i>vis a vis</i> the need for economic development (deforestation for economic development)	Excess fishers may transfer to other water with their gears which may spread aquatic weeds and fish diseases	Inadequate research: Data gaps in scientific information
Wetland environmental degradation: Adherence and enforcement of regulations	Need for generation of power versus the decreasing water levels	Over capacity in other	Institutional collaboration between agencies, e.g. DFR, NEMA, NFA, NAFIRRI
Poor land management in the catchment: afforestation, control grazing of animals in the catchment, adherence to provisions of River and Lake Shores Protection Act	Protection of the lake banks	Excess fishers may end to lumbering leading to deforestation	Commercial species vs. other species: Does the RPOA only focus on commercial species?
	Increasing levels of industrial effluents and untreated sewage		Offsite factors impacting on the lake, e.g. catchment environmental degradation
Technical and environmental issues at the community level			
Sanitation and hygiene: Create awareness and availability of sanitation facilities including clean safe water	Destructive methods of fishing	Fisher migrations	Impact of displaced communities on other natural resources egg forests, wetlands, etc.
Pollution: Creation of environmental awareness and regulations on environment	Limited capacity to exploit fisheries		
Poor land use practices and management: Awareness and regulations	Protection of lake shores from pollution and deforestation		
	Destructive fishing methods		
Are these currently in the draft RPOA-Capacity?			
They are there but are not well articulated. They need to come out more clearly.	Some are, and some are not	Not all	Not adequately addressed
The two most important technical and environmental issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity?			
Municipal and industrial wastes	Destructive and rudimentary fishing	Declining water levels	Declining water levels
Poor land use practices and management	Inadequate and unsustainable logistical and technical capacity to manage the resource	Overfishing/ excessive illegal fishing	Human resource development in respect of research, planning, MCS, etc.
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?			
All stakeholders at various levels.	Industry through levies on the fish	Governments: Ministry of Water and Environment, DFR	All stakeholders at different levels
	Polluting firms and agencies through environmental fees	LVFO	
	Government		
	Communities		

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?			
The three EA states with guidance if the LVB Commission	Government	Governments (Ministry of Water and Environment, DFR)	All stakeholders at different levels
		LVFO	

Table 3. Consolidated report topic 3: Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level			
Total resource conservation of Lake Victoria ecosystem	Lack of policy to facilitate closer working and trade relations among the 3 countries across the lake	Harmonization of socio-economic benefits	Better regional collaboration in fisheries areas
Increased and sustained fish landings for the whole region		Reducing catch rates and access rights	Better development for entire region
		Piracy and gear thefts	Better inter-community interaction and tolerance in East Africa – equity
Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level			
Lack of implementing the alternative livelihoods in the communities	Balancing the need to protect the resource visa viz the need for raising revenue at local government level	Increase or improve incomes of fisher and livelihood	Improved fishing brings in more income leading to better social services
Poor water distribution for aquaculture production	Involvement of all stakeholders in resource management	Organization of fishers into manageable units	Better sustainability of resource
Politicization of fish production and development innovations	Balancing the need to protect the resource viz a viz the need for raising revenue at local government level	Access to markets and bargaining power	Enrichment of local fish laws
		Improve efficiency by improving inefficient crafts and gears	Better fish markets due to improved fish quality
			Infrastructure development due to investment in alternative livelihoods for communities
Socio-issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level			
Increased sense of ownership of the resource by the community	Developing of unplanned communities around the lake	Loss of employment and income	Loss of employment, food security, household income, place of abode
Social behaviour with increase in income (HIV?)	Over relying on fisheries for fisher communities – need for alternative livelihoods	Nutritional concerns	Social displacement, migration
Uphold appropriate cultures and customs so that communities can own the RPOA-Capacity	low levels of physical infrastructure	Increased prevalence of diseases	Insecurity, lawlessness
Resource conservation like co-management	HIV/AIDS	Increased crime rates	Redundancy, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, etc.
Improved fish catches	Nomadic nature of fishermen	Basic infrastructure and landing beaches	Population increase due to poverty
Saving culture		Land ownership	Resettlement and reintegration of displaced communities
			Capacity building of communities to fit into alternative livelihoods
The two most important socio-economic issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity			
Resource Conservation	n/a	Loss of employment	Alternative livelihoods for fishing communities

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Resource Allocation		Harmonization of socio-economic benefits	Resource sustainability
Are these items currently in the RPOA-Capacity?			
Resource allocation is missing	Some are some not	Yes	Addressed
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?			
Combined effort from the lowest level to the highest (Executive and the Parliament)	Development partners	Government	All stakeholders from regional to local governments
	Industry through royalties	NGOs	Development partners, e.g. FAO, World bank, NGOs
	Government	CBOs	
	Communities	Community	
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?			
Executive and the Parliament	Government	Government	The three partner states should provide leadership through East African Community
		Fishers	

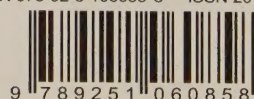
Table 4. Consolidated report topic 4: Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the regional level			
Migration and cross border fishing; control this	Unfair treatment of fishermen of different nationalities despite the political harmonization	Unharmonized laws and statutes	Loss of political sovereignty; having to work within regional set limits on fishing effort
Failure to agree by national authorities on who should reduce the fishing effort:		Unharmonized implementation of laws	Harmonization of policy and legal framework
		Capacity distribution criteria	Challenges in suiting RPOA policy to existing political structures
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the national level			
Overloading the BMUs at their early stages	Capacity to implement the RPOA both financial and technical	Political will to pass relevant laws in time and funding necessary programmes	Political goodwill and ability to take political risks
Political interference: Sacrificing the voiceless fish for sympathetic votes during political campaigns.	Lack of prioritization for the fisheries sector despite contribution to economy	Local Government boundary issue on the lake	Enactment of enabling laws, e.g. Fish act
BMU elections be politically influenced to favour wrong people	Limited budgetary allocation		Finding alternatives for displaced communities
	Political interests especially during times of politicking		
Political issues of the RPOA-Capacity at the community level			
Uncoordinated involvement of interest groups at community level	Need sensitization and awareness campaign	Advocacy empowerment lacking hence communities don't demand for their rights	Mobilization, consultations, awareness creation, addressing community worries
Political interference: Sacrificing the voiceless fish for sympathetic votes during political campaigns	Limited understanding of policy and regulatory framework	Political interference in resource management	Development of enabling local legislation, e.g. ordinances, byelaws
	Low level of literacy	Political party/cultural influences	Resources for doing the above
			Mobilization, consultations, awareness creation, addressing community worries
The two most important political issues that should be in the RPOA-Capacity			
Will and commitment	Political interference	Capacity distribution criteria	Harmonization of policy and legal at regional levels
	Community sensitization	Political will to pass relevant laws in time and funding necessary programmes	Divergence in political agenda of partner states
Are these already in the draft RPOA-Capacity?			
The will is there but the commitment is not	Some are, some not	Yes but need to strengthen the political will	
Who should be involved in the process of solving them?			
All stakeholders	Development partners	Politicians	Partner states
	Local leaders	Researchers	
	CSOs	DFR	
		NGOs	
Who, ultimately, can solve these issues?			
Member States	Government	Government national and regional	All stakeholders through collaboration

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) and FAO National Stakeholders' Workshops on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria (2006) were held in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, from 9 to 10 October 2006; Kisumu, Republic of Kenya, from 12 to 13 October 2006; and Mukono, Republic of Uganda, from 17 to 18 October 2006. The main objectives of the regional workshops were to: (i) develop a shared understanding amongst participants regarding the LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Lake Victoria and its Basin (LVFO RPOA-Capacity) and the use of rights-based management approaches as a vehicle for ensuring the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources; (ii) provide feedback regarding the LVFO RPOA-Capacity as input for the Regional RPOA-Capacity Workshop; (iii) outline steps for the development and implementation of National Plans of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity; and (iv) provide stakeholder-generated advice regarding improving tenure security for fishers on Lake Victoria and its basin to be used at the FAO Regional Workshop on Improving Tenure Security for the Rural Poor (Nakuru, Kenya). The results of the workshops included actions for progressing work on the management of fishing capacity as well as guidance for the development of a LVFO RPOA-Capacity.

This document contains the report of the workshops as well as information provided by the participants. This document and the actions adopted by the workshop participants can serve as a basis for further work aimed at improving regional fisheries management and the management of fishing capacity.

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